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WHITE HOUSE SABOTAGING ARMS CONTROL TREATIES

LD301606 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The U.S. administration with such a hurry delivers one blow after another at the arms limitation and reduction agreements and accords and so categorically rejects any proposals on measures to stabilize the military-political situation in the world, that one involuntarily gathers the impression that Ronald Reagan is possessed by a fixed idea to break all U.S. curb-the-arms-race commitments before the end of his stay in the White House.

In recent weeks alone, the administration has refused to follow the USSR's example and to assume an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, has stated that it will not observe the terms of the treaties signed in the seventies if they interfere with U.S. plans of the creation of new nuclear armaments, and has made public its plans for deployment of anti-satellite systems in outer space. This is far from being full list of the overtly militarist measures of the U.S. administration.

Recently the Government of the United States announced a refusal to resume negotiations with the USSR and Britain on total ban of nuclear weapons' tests. The director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (Reagan has not yet changed the agency's name) has declared that the United States is steering matters towards renunciation of two Soviet-U.S. treaties signed: on limiting the parameters of underground tests of nuclear weapons and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Eugene Rostow motivated this decision by U.S. endeavours to hold "new negotiations" on these problems.

Murray Marder, observer of the Washington POST, commenting on this decision of Reagan, quotes one high-ranking spokesman of the U.S. administration who has stated with bitterness that it seemed to him that the Americans propelled the process if only slightly. He said that, judging by everything, however, the matters now stand in such a way that everything apparently goes to hell.

The White House, pursuing its present policy in the field of "arms control", sees its task only in inventing as far as possible more or less convincing "arguments" to justify its sabotage of the agreements and treaties. However, it fails even in that.

As the newspaper Washington POST reports, even some members of the Reagan administration describe as empty talk the official "arguments" in favour of U.S. renunciation of a number of limit-the-arms-race commitments.

Having renounced the negotiations on total ban of nuclear weapons' tests and virtually cancelling the other already reached accords on nuclear explosions, the President of the USA obviously wants to secure for the Pentagon an unimpeded right to carry out tests of nuclear munitions for the land-based missiles MX, sea-based missiles Trident, neutron bombs and shells, i.e. to spiral up the arms race.

Using the expression of the period of the American Indian wars of the 18-19th centuries, one could say that Reagan has openly taken the path of war. This is a course which is extremely dangerous to all peoples of the world and to the U.S. people as well.

It remains to hope that time will come when it will be possible to say: It is not with this administration that history began, and it will not end with it.

SECOND EDITION OF PAMPHLET ON MILITARY BALANCE

Bogachev Commentary

LD201956 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The leaders of the present Washington administration are the initiators of a campaign deliberately to mislead world public opinion as to the true scope of U.S. military might. This conclusion is contained in the second enlarged edition of the Soviet pamphlet Whence the Threat to Peace?

Soviet military experts show that the United States as of 1981 had not at all the 1,958 strategic delivery vehicles as is asserted by NATO falsifiers but 2,338 nuclear weapons delivery means for strategic offensive forces, including 2,273 delivery vehicles belonging to the category of armaments of intercontinental range.

It is pointed out in the second edition of the Soviet pamphlet that the authors in the Western publication NATO AND THE WARSAW TREATY ORGANIZATION, CORRELATION OF FORCES [title as received] have understated the number of launchers on U.S. nuclear-powered submarines by 160 units and that of heavy bombers by 230 units as compared with the data given during the signing of the SALT-2 treaty. At the same time the number of Soviet bombers has been stated as being more than twice as large as actually is (from 156 to 356).

The authors of the NATO pamphlet deliberately understate the number of U.S. nuclear munitions by almost 1,500 units and overstate that of Soviet ones by including the number of munitions that, in their view, can appear in the Soviet Union in perspective. [sentence as received]

Soviet experts draw the conclusion that a balance of the armed forces of the USA and the USSR, of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization does exist and not on paper but in reality.

In the enlarged edition of the pamphlet Whence the Threat to Peace much attention is devoted to the course of the current negotiations on limiting and reducing strategic arms, on limiting nuclear arms in Europe and on mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The authors analyze in detail the impact of the Soviet Union's recent peace initiatives on the improvement of the military-political situation in the world.

The pamphlet says that the Soviet Union, striving for a radical improvement of the situation and coming forward with concrete initiatives, does not deliver ultimatums. Its proposal is an invitation to a dialogue, to negotiations, during which any measures promoting a solution to topical international problems can and must be discussed.

Talk by General Mikhaylov

LD311806 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 31 Jul 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Military publishing House has published the second edition of the book entitled "Whence the Threat to Peace?" Here is Maj Gen Konstantin Fedorovich Mikhaylov, representative of the USSR Ministry of Defense:

Good evening, comrades. This edition has been published because of the great demand for the book by readers in our country and abroad. The new publication is to a certain extent also a response to the lying and provocative campaign to intimidate the peoples with the so-called Soviet military threat. This campaign has assumed official status within the United States and NATO.

The second edition incorporates some additional material. There is a fuller description of the nature of U.S. military doctrine and strategy. The section dealing with the modernization of the United States' chemical weapons has been expanded. Information that exposes the methods by which the U.S. administration creates so-called windows of vulnerability is included. There is a detailed study of the stands taken by the sides at the arms limitation and disarmament talks, their attitudes toward treaties that have been concluded and the significance of the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives.

The book provides objective information, evaluations and conclusions that enable the reader to understand the true alignment of military forces, to assess the thrust of the foreign and military policies of the two military-political alliances, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, and to understand the true scale and nature of the U.S. militaristic preparations. The book uses factual material to illustrate the rough parity that actually exists at the present time between the military forces of the two sides -- both overall and in the individual areas of strategic armaments, medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and conventional armaments.

After making another evaluation of the consistent, peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, the unbiased reader will draw the conclusion that no one can be threatened by a country that is making specific proposals aimed at halting the arms race, is proposing a permanent ban on the use of nuclear weapons and is unilaterally undertaking not to be the first to use them. The reader will also understand that the Soviet Union has been compelled and obliged to take steps to strengthen its defense capability in the face of the aggressive policy of the U.S. administration, the ever-increasing military preparations of the United States and NATO and their unceasing attempts to upset the balance of military forces and to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the countries of the socialist community as a whole. Readers of the book will find a well-argued answer to the question contained in the title of the book: "Whence the Threat to Peace?"

The authenticity of the information contained in our book is based on data provided by competent Soviet organs. In some cases information derived from various foreign sources, including U.S. sources, which cannot be suspected of harboring sympathies for the Soviet Union, has also been used. The book has been published for mass circulation, in Russian and foreign languages. It will shortly be on sale both here in the Soviet Union and in foreign countries. Thank you for your attention.

REAL DISARMAMENT CANNOT BE ACHIEVED UNILATERALLY

PM3O1549 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Jul 82 p 1

[Anatoliy Krasikov "International Commentary": "The Militarist's Familiar Logic"]

[Text] The leaders of the current U.S. administration can be accused of a lot, but not of lacking logic when adopting decisions aimed at undermining detente. The latest evidence of this is provided by U.S. President R. Reagan's unilateral refusal to resume talks with the USSR and Britain on the complete banning of nuclear weapons testing.

In the words of an official White House spokesman, U.S. "security interests" demand that the administration "should not conclude an all-embracing nuclear test ban treaty." Well-informed political observers explain the specific "interests" at issue in this instance. The Pentagon and the corporations engaged in military production are developing new types of nuclear weapons and have an interest in testing their effectiveness.

The same can be said about the talks on a chemical arms ban and on antisatellite systems broken off at U.S. initiative. Having adopted the course of a broad arms race Mr Reagan, naturally, has no interest in putting this course in jeopardy.

Equally logical -- if you proceed from the militarist logic -- is the present U.S. leadership's refusal to return to the negotiating table for further discussions with Soviet representatives of such important questions as the restriction of military activity in the Indian Ocean and the restriction on the sale and supply of conventional weapons. It seems that in these instances, too, Washington believes that there is no need for talks since the United States intends not to limit but, on the contrary, to expand its military activity to the utmost.

It is true that public pressure in many countries, including the United States itself, has forced the incumbent U.S. President -- however contrary to his ideas it may have been -- to hold talks on three groups of questions: the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe, the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons. Judging by Washington's concrete deeds, however, it is seeking to use these talks as a shield for the implementation of programs for an unprecedented buildup of the U.S. military arsenal.

To be fair, it must be admitted that the United States assumed the role of arms race pioneer long before Reagan became President. By the beginning of the seventies the United States had initiated the creation of 23 of the 25 major weapons systems in the world. As soon as the threat of the appearance of new and more dangerous types of weapons appeared, the USSR proposed a reciprocal refusal to develop or produce them. Unfortunately, all these proposals were invariably rejected by the United States, which naively supposed that it would manage to retain the monopoly first of nuclear bombs, then of intercontinental strategic bombers, nuclear submarines, MIRV's and so forth.

Reagan is now so naive as to believe that he will continue to monopolize neutron, laser and God-knows-what other kinds of ultramodern types of weapons. The groundlessness of these calculations is obvious: As in the past, the USSR must react to the appearance of new generations of U.S. weapons with appropriate measures to strengthen its defense capability. The balance of forces will be maintained.

The calculations of the present head of the U.S. administration on the thesis of the possibility of gaining a military victory by means of a "lightning" first nuclear strike seem equally groundless. It is time for the creators of absurd militarist doctrines to realize that, in pledging itself not to use nuclear weapons first, the USSR thereby also denies this to all those harboring plans of a nuclear attack with a view to victory. The state of the sides' military potentials and technical military capabilities is such that the imperialist forces will not succeed in achieving military superiority either at the stage of preparation for nuclear war or at the moment that they try to begin this war.

Of course, the arms race imposed by the United States on the whole world causes tremendous harm to the peoples, irrespective of where they live -- in the East or West. At the latest session now taking place at UN headquarters of an international group of experts studying the economic and social consequences of the arms race it was noted that it is impossible to continue the arms race at the same time as ensuring economic and social progress. According to the UN experts' figures, world spending on military aims this year will be at least $600 billion. This sum would suffice to free humanity from hunger and poverty.

The Soviet Union does not want war with the United States or anyone else. It advocates a halt to the arms race and to the creation of new types of weapons, and that the weapons already in existence be limited and reduced to a scale acceptable to the other side. However, the desire of one side is not enough to achieve real disarmament.

TIKHONOV REPLIES TO MESSAGE ON EUROPEAN SECURITY

LD011946 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS -- A letter to Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov from chairman of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation, prominent Belgian public figure, Laureate of the Lenin Peace Prize Raymond Goor and the address of the committee to the governments of countries, participants in the European Conference in Helsinki were received here.

Nikolay Tikhonov sent to Raymond Goor the answer which says, specifically:

"The call to stop the arms race and protect Europe from the danger of nuclear war, to continue the process that was started in Helsinki, the call contained in the address, is met with understanding in the Soviet Union. The care for the preservation of peace and prevention of nuclear war in Europe and the whole world is dominant in the policy of our country. The convincing evidence of this is Leonid Brezhnev's message to the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament in which the USSR assumed the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The significance of this step can hardly be overestimated. If other nuclear powers follow our example the out break of nuclear war will actually be unlikely".

"Apparently, a tangible contribution to the cause of peace and security of peoples, specifically in Europe, was made as a result of these unilateral actions of the Soviet Union. The international public has a right to expect reciprocal steps from other nuclear powers.

"The Soviet Union declares for ridding Europe completely both of medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. At the same time we express the readiness to be reducing in Europe gradually, but considerably, by hundreds of units, medium-range armaments of both sides -- the USSR and NATO".

"We are also striving to achieve agreement on strategic arms limitation and reduction. We suggested that strategic weapons of the USSR and the USA be frozen already now, be frozen in quantitative respect, and that its modernization be restricted to the utmost.

"In this spirit we are seeking just, honest agreements at the Soviet-American talks underway in Geneva. However, it is impossible to overlook the fact that to start the talks is not yet everything, that it is far more important to achieve positive results at them. Talks must not serve as a cover for the continuation of the arms race."

"The interests of the European peoples demand consistent implementation of the provisions and principles of the Helsinki Final Act. Any attempts to damage the process of European cooperation, no matter in what sphere -- political, commercial, economic, cultural or humanitarian -- must be resolutely rebuffed. Successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting and particularly adoption of a decision to convene a conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe would be an important contribution to asserting the spirit of Helsinki. The Soviet Union, as before, will continue doing its utmost to promote the positive outcome of the Madrid meeting".

PENTAGON PLANNING NEUTRON, NUCLEAR ARTILLERY

LD301634 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] The Pentagon has demanded a new allocation of money, this time to put a 155-mm neutron and atomic artillery shell into production in 1984. This report by UPI is worthy of attention, primarily because the U.S. Government is now going full speed to work out the military budget for 1984. The new Pentagon plans show quite clearly that no change is foreseeable in the militaristic mood and wolfish appetites of the U.S. brasshats. On the contrary, the Defense Department raises every possible objection to any reduction in its budget, such as those raised recently by certain congressmen who are alarmed by the economic abyss into which the country is sliding under the burden of military expenditures. Whereas military appropriations have been set at $263 billion for fiscal year 1983, according to provisional drafts they will read $291 billion in 1984 and $338 billion in 1985.

As for the 155-mm artillery shell for which the Pentagon is clamoring, in the opinion of the strategists across the ocean, it would fit in well in the European theater of military operations. However, the inhabitants of Western Europe have more than once protested their continent being looked on as a theater of military operations. The Pentagon leaders, the UPI correspondent says, are very worried by the antiwar movement in the United States and other countries of the world which actively oppose the militarist plans of the American brasshats.

U.S. CONGRESS APPROVES ARMS BUILDUP SUM

LD301448 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] The House of Representatives of the United States Congress has given the green light to the arms drive of the Reagan administration as it appropriated on Thursday $175.3 billion to produce and develop new types of arms. It approved the administration's request for new strategic missiles, bombers, nuclear-powered submarines and aircraft carriers. On the whole, Washington intends to spend on arms over the 5-year period from 1983 to 1987 $1.7 trillion. As the executive director of the U.S. Peace Council, Michael Meyerson, has declared, the Reagan administration is pursuing a policy enhancing the risk of nuclear war and depriving the nations of the right to live in peace and security.

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA VIEWS WESTERN ARMS SALES

PM301355 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 30, July 1982, signed to press 19 July, carries on page 22 a 2,400-word article entitled "Export of Militarism: the Economic Aspect" by Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Zholobov. The article outlines Western, particularly U.S., spending on arms and notes that an increasing quantity of arms is being sold to the developing countries. Zholobov calls for the money "wasted" on arms to be diverted to social needs and concludes that the U.S. and NATO "obstructionist stance" on this issue is explained by their financial and strategic interests in maintaining arms production and sales.

GENERAL GIVEN U.S. SPACE RESEARCH POST

LD020552 Moscow TASS in English 0530 GMT 2 Aug 82

["Against the Militarisation of Outer Space" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS -- "The appointment of a career military man to the post traditionally occupied by civilians is another step of the Reagan administration to whip up the militarisation of space research", Viktor Linnik writes in PRAVDA, commenting on the appointment of General L. Allen, former chief of staff of the Air Force, to the post of director of the Laboratory of Jet Propulsion of the Californian Technological Institute.

"Washington's course towards the unleashing of the arms race in outer space is part and parcel of the U.S. strategy aimed at undermining the existing military equilibrium between the USSR and the U.S." the commentator stresses.

The directive on national space policy for the coming decade, issued recently by the White House, clearly demonstrated once again militaristic aspirations of the present administration.

As follows from the directive, the Pentagon's plans envisage the deployment in outer space of anti-satellite systems and putting into the orbit military space stations with laser weapons aboard, the commentator points out. Before 1994 about a half of all the flights of spaceships of the "shuttle" system will further the Pentagon's aims. The special space command which is being set up in the U.S., will start the trials of anti-satellite rockets as of September 1. A draft law has been submitted to the U.S. Congress on renaming the U.S. Air Force to be later referred to as U.S. Space Force.

"The attempt of the U.S. to impose upon the world a space arms race arouses justified indignation of the world public", the commentator stresses.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON HYDE PARK PEACE CONFERENCE

PM301035 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch under the rubric "American Reportage": "Building Bridges of Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] Hyde Park, New York State -- After winding its way through a labryrinth of roadside motels and gas pumps, the powerful bus, clumsy in appearance but surprisingly maneuverable, arrived at the Hudson and we at once caught sight of a roadside billboard with the inscription "Welcome to Historic Hyde Park." Beneath the words was the familiar silhouette of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, president of the United States.

Almost scraping its sides against the gate, the bus drove into an apple orchard and stopped in front of a stately home. It houses the Franklin Roosevelt library museum. Here it had been decided to hold the fifth annual international conference "For Peace and Human Rights," which is also called the "Hammer" conference after the name of its initiator, the well-known industrialist and public figure Dr Armand Hammer, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Occidental Petroleum Company.

The overwhelming majority of conference participants came to Hyde Park from the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament in New York. Directly from the debate and still under the impression of the huge demonstrations for peace on the banks of the East River, it was precisely from this lofty vantage point [kolokolnya] that the conference participants tried to peer into the future, which is being menacingly obscured by radioactive storm clouds of war.

"Weapons wage war even if they do not fire. For the world is stooping under the burden of expenditure on exterminating the human race. The cold war is deadly, too," Edgar Faure [former president of the French National Assembly] said. In addition to Roosevelt he also recalled De Gaulle, who was present at the birth of the detente policy and of postwar Soviet-French cooperation.

I asked the venerable statesman, who prefers to speak with me in Russian, not English, how he views Washington's attempts forcibly to cut economic ties between the Soviet Union and West Europe.

"It is a shortsighted policy," Faure replied, choosing the Russian words carefully. "Reagan maintains that we could end up your hostages if the gas pipeline is built. But in fact he himself is ending up the hostage of dangerous prejudices. It is a question not of hostage-taking but of cooperation.

"I well remember how, on being received by President Brezhnev in Moscow several years ago, we discussed the prospects of the 'gas for pipes' project. L.I. Brezhnev emphasized not only the mutual economic advantages of that project but saw it as the realization of the idea of detente, and I entirely agree with your president. It is impossible to build bridges of peaceful cooperation by blowing up bridges of economic, trade and cultural relations. In any case, people in West Europe are perfectly well aware of this mutual dependence."

I first met with Austrian Foreign Minister W. Pahr in Vienna in June 1979, at the signing ceremony for the Soviet-American SALT II treaty. Memories of those days quite naturally mingle with thoughts of today.

"There is no alternative to peace, detente and disarmament, for no sober-minded person can accept suicidal nuclear war as an alternative," the Austrian minister said. "As you know, very important talks on arms reduction and disarmament are being held in both Vienna and Geneva. Some have been going on for several years, while the others started quite recently. The world awaits positive results from them. I regret that the SALT II treaty has not been validated. I would like to remind its critics of Roosevelt's words to the effect that ideal agreements do not exist and that it is necessary to strive for what is realistically achievable on a just, equitable basis. And there is another wise saying by the master of Hyde Park, who warned that only fear itself should be feared. Fear destroys trust, and without trust there cannot be success either in diplomatic talks in particular or in international relations as a whole. This is why," W. Pahr continued, "I am concerned at the apparent shift away from detente toward cold war. Psychological battles create fears and suspicions that paralyze will. But ideological incompatibility must not be an obstacle in the way of disarmament and peaceful cooperation. Soviet-Austrian relations, relations between a great socialist power and a small capitalist country, serve as a convincing example of this. The recent visit to the Soviet Union by the president of the Austrian Republic demonstrated once again the fruitfulness and vitality of these relations and their good prospects."

On Dr Hammer's initiative the Hyde Park conference appealed to L.I. Brezhnev and U.S. President Reagan to hold a summit meeting in the interests of peace and international security.

'STUDIO 9' VIEWS INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

OW311448 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0817 GMT 31 Jul 82

["Studio 9" program moderated by Prof Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio, with Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, head of a group of consultants of a CPSU Central Committee department, and Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer]

Rising International Tension

[Text] [Zorin] Good day, comrades. Today Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, head of a group of consultants of a CPSU Central Committee department, and Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer, have come to Studio 9 of the Ostankino television center to take part in our traditional talk devoted to the pressing problems in world politics. The present summer has by no means turned out to be a holiday period from the political viewpoint. This is to a significant degree connected with the tense and acute situation which has arisen in the international arena. This is, so to speak, no time for holidays.

The acuteness of the present international situation is to a significant degree connected with the policy line pursued by Washington government circles, who are implementing a line of building up the arms race and who have, in fact, turned their backs on the relaxation of international tension, which determined the course of political developments in the 70's. The contrast between the political situation of that period and the one that exists at present is so great that some people in the West are now talking about detente -- the policy of detente -- being dead. There are also some, especially among those who also during the period of detente tried in every possible way to obstruct it, who say that this policy was completely fruitless and did not leave any trace, did not affect the present course of political affairs in the international arena.

I think that it is worth starting our discussion today with trying to give an assessment of the real situation which has now arisen in the international arena. Nikolay Vladimirovich, I will ask you to do this.

[Shishlin] Valentin Sergeyevich, I think, first of all, that you are correct in stating that the tension in international relations is not abating and in naming the reasons. But we must, of course, ask ourselves the question: Where is the U.S. administration going? This is an important question, and answering this question means, I think, that we are talking about something larger than attempts to destroy all the good that was introduced into international life in the 70's.

By the way, the U.S. administration recently decided not to renew the talks with the USSR and UK regarding a complete and all-encompassing ban on nuclear weapons testing. Of course, they are somehow able to justify it in words but this does not change the fact that yet another door has been closed; and it seems to me that the United States, the present U.S. administration, has set itself a truly large-scale aim. They are trying to destroy the postwar structure through this trade war that they have declared on the socialist world, through this ideological hysteria and this uncontrollable arms race, in an effort to really force their way to world leadership; and it stands to reason they expect to do this primarily at the expense of the socialist community.

Only quite recently, by the way, it became known that President Reagan delivered an improvised statement at the final session of the NATO summit, the quintessence of which amounts to the following: The Russians, he said, are perhaps not fighting us but they are unquestionably in a state of war with us. Well, we are not responsible for the U.S. President's vocabulary, but if we are speaking to the point then perhaps a second question follows the first: well then, perhaps we are in a cold war situation, and it seems to me that this question has to be answered both yes and no. Yes, because the actions of the U.S. administration today do not differ at all from the U.S. policy line during the cold war period, and, if they do, then only for the worse. All the same, the answer is no.

No, because the United States is perhaps able to destroy everything positive that has been built up in Soviet-U.S. relations in the 70's but it is not able to destroy the present world structure or to create a picture of the world in the image and likeness of the thinking of these Californian strategists who have now moved to Washington. Indeed, they are not capable of doing this. Still more to the point, the cardinal fact is that the world has actually been able to avoid a world war for almost 4 decades now. This is a cardinal fact and this cardinal fact has occurred in spite of the cold war; it has occurred to a great extent as a result of the development of the forces that led to a relaxation of world tension, and the factors which gave rise to this cardinal fact can of course grow while their impact -- the impact of these factors -- continues to grow.

[Zorin] Well, an enormous success of the forces of peace in the world -- and no mean role in this was played and is being played by our country's foreign policy -- is the fact that the attempts of those who would like to solve problems with major wars have been frustrated for nearly 4 decades. But we cannot fail to see the fact that not only hotbeds of great tension exist in today's world but there are simply wars -- local wars -- being waged. There is the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, which is presently attracting great attention throughout the world and which has already cost many lives; the Anglo-Argentine War over the Falkland/Malvinas Islands which blazed recently and who can say to what extent it has ended; fighting is going on on the Iran-Iraq border, in El Salvador, Somalia, Namibia and in the western Sahara.

In connection with this, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, I would like to ask you to dwell on the question about how the problem of so-called local wars appears today.

[Bovin] Well, I suppose I will begin almost with a pun. The thing is that, unfortunately, the problem of local war is one of the most acute global problems of our time. Now, we often repeat an attractive formula about the world being indivisible. Now, ideally this may be so, in fact, but if we look at this practically, then actually the matter is quite the opposite: The world is divisible. And so all this peacetime which we are talking about, those nearly 4 decades which you have mentioned, well, generally during this peacetime wars have continued to torment the peoples.

Besides, the experience of history has shown that it is now easier to avert major wars than minor wars. But what does a major war mean? Well, let us assume a war between large imperialist powers. In the abstract there is such a possibility, but the chance of this occuring in practice is nil because under the conditions of the existence of a world socialist system, of course, no matter what contradictions may exist between these countries, class solidarity would gain the upper hand.

Now another version of a major war -- say, a head-on collision between two systems -- well really, no matter how the American generals try to keep up their spirits or talk about victory, generally they understand -- at least many of them understand -- that to begin or provoke this kind of conflict would be suicidal. In other words, in both the cases which I have mentioned objective factors, among other things, are at work, so to speak, the factors of risk which decrease the probability of such major wars. Now when we speak of local wars there are no such restraining factors, or at least they are considerably fewer.

And so we have the following picture: There have been nearly 150 wars and military conflicts in the world since 1945 in which more than 80 states participated and no more and no less than about 20 million people died in them. Now for them, of course, our peacetime was not too peaceful. Now, most of these local military conflicts in the postwar era were linked with the decolonization process. This includes the people's struggle for national liberation: Take Algeria, Vietnam or Kenya and the Portuguese colonies; or internal conflicts connected with the transfer to a new status, so to speak, of independence: say Namibia and Chad and so forth.

Of course on the whole, if we look at the entire globe, the era of national liberation wars already belongs to history as such. But the preservation of the remnants of colonialism are about the preservation of the possibility of these residual anticolonial wars. A typical example was Argentina and Britain. There was a peculiarity in this conflict which can be formulated in various ways, but I will put it this way: It was the well-known contradiction between rights and politics.

The point is that Argentina's legal position was fairly invulnerable. It could not draw support, say, from a nation's right to self-determination because the islands' residents did not want to change their citizenship and after all the UN Charter prohibits altogether the use of force to settle arguments. But politically it is quite obvious that Britain of course should have left and will eventually leave these islands and that Britain waged an unjust war, a war for the remnants and splinters of its empire.

And in fact, Britain won. Well, now what? Now 2,500 British soldiers are defending 1,500 residents of these islands. Of course this does not mean that the problem has been solved, and we can express a more general idea that there are political problems which in principle do not allow military solutions. People should know how to reach agreements, should learn to reach agreements and should reach agreements.

[Shishlin] Yes, The British Exchequer continues to spend money on this ended...

[Bovin, interrupting] Yes, that's true.

[Shishlin] ... war.

[Zorin] Quite considerable funds. Now I would like to follow up on the idea which Aleksandr Yevgenyevich expressed that complicated political problems cannot be solved by military means. As early as during the last century no less a specialist on military affairs than the Emperor Napoleon said that everything can be achieved with the bayonet, with the exception of one thing: You cannot sit on a bayonet. In fact, complicated political problems cannot be solved exclusively by military means and we can see this today in the example of the events which are occuring in the Near East. Now, insofar as we have many letters on this topic, I would like to ask you, Nikolay Vladimirovich -- well the course of events is known to our television viewers -- to answer the question. Where are events in this region leading?

Mideast Discussed

[Shishlin] Valentin Sergeyevich, I would like to begin my reply -- now don't be surprised -- with poetry. There is an Israeli poet by the name of (Chaim Haiffer). In connection with the very latest events he wrote the following poem. He compares the bombing of Tyre and Sidon with a hurricane and goes on to say: I would like the people of Galilee to be invited here, on whose behalf we sow death and destruction. Let them tell us, was all this necessary, even the soldiers know that there is something dishonest in this war. Now this Israeli operation itself was called Peace for Galilee.

Well, we have spoken at length on the aims of Israeli aggression, both in the press and on "Studio 9." But you see, the fact is that when Israel undertakes some sort of aggressive attack it has some overt aim, as a rule, and something else in the back of its mind. Remember the case of the atomic reactor bombing in Baghdad. What was in their minds then? Who knows? Perhaps Israel wanted to catch the eye of so loud a reviler of Israel as Iran. Or let us assume that when the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai was taking place and the Sinai sands were being handed over to Egypt, Tel-Aviv already had aggression against Lebanon in mind. Matters were heading towards an explosive situation, and therefore it is more important today not just to state that they want to install a government that will survive on Israel's bayonets in Lebanon. It is not just that they want to destroy the PLO; the matter lies in what else they have in mind. They not only have the continuation of the Camp David process in mind, they have in mind the direct annexation of the latest piece of Arab land. Now we have quite an interesting phase in this whole tragedy in the Near East, an interesting phase.

The military mission which Israel was carrying out there, it seems, is just managing somehow to come to an end. West Beirut is blockaded and part of Lebanese territory is occupied. Now a set of political methods, say, comes into the matter. Here there is a peculiar division of labor between Israel and the United States.

The United States takes upon itself the main role regarding political actions and, as we now already see, Washington announces that it is almost prepared to bring a military contingent to Beirut to create some sort of zone separating the Palestinian resistance fighters from Israeli forces. Washington announces that it is almost prepared to furnish its ships to take the Palestinian armed detachments who-knows-where -- or rather disarmed Palestinian detachments. The Syrian foreign minister and the Saudi foreign minister appear in Washington. They meet with Reagan and incidently talk for 1 1/2 hours and the result is something completely incomprehensible. Washington's political figures announce that during the ministers' meeting with Reagan a number of new ideas were put forward which add a new element to a possible movement in the right direction.

[Zorin] Very vague.

[Shishlin] Yes. In fact it seems that, very simply, the meeting was fruitless although all these circles agree on one thing: Washington is striving to politically consolidate those aims that were pursued through Israel's aggression and to simultaneously appear in the role of virtually the defenders of Arab interests. Something that is of course conceivable, but today Washington is trying to do this. In this regard, continuing the conversation about the possibility of solving one or the other problems through military means and in preference to political means, I would like to say that when politically dishonest methods are relied on then it again turns out that the problem is in fact unsolvable. The tragedy of Lebanon, the tragedy of the Palestinians, does not resemble some sort of bloody apotheosis or some sort of bloody stopping point in this drama, but in fact is now a basis for a new explosion.

Arab Disunity Cited

[Zorin] Nikolay Valdimirovich, I would like to continue discussion of this question by putting the following question to you: Well, it is completely obvious that the obvious disunity of the Arab world is one of the important reasons for the present position and the situation that has taken shape in the Near East. The representatives and leaders of Arab states have not been able to create a unified front against the Israeli aggressors. Now, what is the reason for this?

[Shishlin] You express it tactfully. There is something more than disunity there, something more than disunity.

[Zorin] But what is the reason for this?

[Shishlin] Well, the reason for this would of course, probably be difficult to answer in an all-encompassing way...

[Bovin, interrupting] The main thing is that, in the first place, these states are very different. Each one has its own interests, its own regimes with different attitudes to the conflict, to the United States, to Israel and to the Palestinians. When all this is lumped together it gives rise to complete divergence in interests. Now take....

[Shishlin attempts to interrupt] And...

[Bovin] Excuse me, Nikolay Vladimirovich, let us say the position of the Palestinians. Generally everyone supports them. Every Arab country makes statements supporting the Palestinians; not only words; they give money also. Take Saudi Arabia, it gives....

[Shishlin, interrupting] ...up to approximately 25 billion [monetary unit not given].

[Bovin] On the other hand, take the situation now: It is indeed paradoxical. Not one Arab country -- let us say the Palestinians are ready to leave Lebanon in the given situation -- you know not one Arab country is willing to take them, not Syria, not Egypt, not Jordan.

Moreover, in the very latest interview one of the PLO leaders, Abu Jihad, was asked by a journalist: Are you able to get out and where will you go? He, Abu Jihad, said: We are prepared to withdraw anywhere. The question is that nobody wants to take us. And he repeated: We will go to any country which will agree to take us. We even tried to rent a Greek island, however the Athens government is prepared to grant asylum only to PLO leaders. This is the practical situation, indeed a tragic situation... [interrupted]

[Shishlin, interrupting] Yes, and the situation also exists that it is not enough that there are different regimes and far from all of them are stable, and... [interrupted]

[Bovin, interrupting] Each one worries about itself...

[Shishlin] Each one worries about itself. The situation is quickly changing and this is what is characteristic. You would think that the circumstances would dictate an immediate convening of an Arab League summit. This did not happen. At last a special conference of Arab foreign ministers was convened.

[Bovin] Well, it was like sand: It all slipped away and no agreement was reached.

[Shishlin] However, of 20 Arab states, foreign ministry representatives of only 5 countries came. These were Algeria, Tunisia, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Syria. The Palestinians proposed a draft resolution according to the reality of the present situation. This draft resolution was rejected.

The present official Lebanese regime, it seems, was more worried about turning out the PLO but not so much about putting out the forces of the Israeli aggressors.

[Bovin] In fact only now, when so much time has passed since the beginning of the Israeli aggression, the president of Lebanon spoke for the first time about the fact that Israeli forces must leave Lebanon.

[Shishlin] Valentin Sergeyevich, however, with all this disunity, this is what is interesting. The impression is created that no matter how much Begin threatens that Israel is just about to break loose again and implement a large-scale operation against Beirut, he is being restrained. It appears that in Washington they can see that a large-scale operation against Beirut would mean that the presently disunited Arab world would run into a completely new situation, a qualitatively new situation.

[Zorin] You mean that this situation would lessen disunity and unite the Arabs.

[Shishlin] It may create such a political climate in every Arab country that they will be compelled to behave unlike the way they behaved yesterday and insofar as we began with an Isarali poet we will end with one of ours: 'Tis not evening yet.

[Bovin] Well, precisely in connection with this I would like to assess another side of the matter. Now the Americans, as you know, are actively, very actively, drawing themselves into this conflict, acting as honest, so to speak, mediators reconciling the sides. Well, incidentally, this was characteristic also at first in the Argentine-British conflict and it seemed that this should all work in favor of the Americans, that this should increase their political prestige and their influence. But the situation is presently such that in fact the very opposite is happening, both in connection with the Malvinas and in the Near East.

Generally, however, the Americans find themselves in a bit of a mess despite all outward appearances, which sometimes conceal this. This not only attests to the specifics of the current situation but to some more general issues which are leading present U.S. foreign policy -- well I will not say into a dead end yet. Maybe this is an exaggeration, but nonetheless it is giving rise to quite a lot of unpleasant consequences for the Americans.

'Negative' U.S. Foreign Policy

[Zorin] I think you are right, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich. It might be difficult to recall a Washington administration, in the postwar period anyway, which had on balance a foreign policy which was so negative. The first half of the Reagan administration's tenure in office is coming to an end and it practically cannot claim a single foreign policy success to its credit. However... [interrupted]

[Vogin] There is one, the improvement of relations with the Republic of South Africa... [interrupted]

[Zorin] Yes, now... [interrupted]

[Bovin] If you consider... [interrupted]

[Zorin] If this can be considered, well, a major credit, then let us record this. However look how many liabilities there are. Now the latest events in the Near East have complicated the U.S. position, and open concern is generally being voiced in Washington about the impact of Washington's support for Israeli aggression on future U.S. relations with the Arab world.

Washington's position during the Anglo-Argentine conflict, in the opinion of specialists in Washington in particular, sowed such seeds of hostility towards the United States in the Latin American countries that the United States will have to reap the bitter fruit for many years. Well, all international observers now agree that the relations between the United States and the West European countries have never been in such bad shape since the war. This is also a major liability. Recently even the American press has shown signs of concern in connection with the worsening of U.S.-Beijing relations. All this speaks of an obviously negative balance.

"Studio 9" has received quite a few letters whose authors request we especially dwell on the question of U.S.-Chinese relations, and, insofar as we have mentioned, them, Nikolay Vladimirovich, could you do this please?

[Shishlin] Well, first of all, I of course do not think that the United States will gain from a deterioration of relations in the main direction, in other words in the direction of mutual relations with the socialist world. In particular, let us say, their way of dealing with socialist Poland brought no dividends to the United States and I dare to hope it will not bring them any.

U.S.-Chinese Relations

Now, as far as a deterioration of U.S.-Chinese relations is concerned, maybe deterioration is a somewhat strong term, but nonetheless some tension in U.S.-Chinese relations does exist. It seems to me that the situation there looks approximately as follows: In Beijing it was decided that with the present anti-Sovietism of the U.S. administration the stakes could be increased. The demands on the Americans could be increased because the Americans would accept anything. In Washington the Californian strategists supposed that China, in its romance with the United States, is the side with, well, a weaker position and that on the contrary China, which is adhering to anti-Sovietism, will also accept anything from the United States. So they decided to somewhat elevate the status of their relations with Taiwan.

Well, as you know, a storm broke out. Attempts were made to quell it, probably since the end of spring and during these summer months. U.S. Vice President Bush visited Beijing. Baker, the Republican majority leader in the Senate, visited Beijing. And it seems that the Beijing officials behaved somewhat more reservedly in connection with all this strife with the Americans. But I repeat: The strife remains. Nonetheless, it appears that the United States wants to bring its big guns, its main firefighter into the fray, and I mean the President himself. I think that the situation is beginning to move, maybe slowly of course, toward a possible attempt on Reagan's part to visit Beijing. Apparently 1982 may manage to pass without this visit, but in 1983 the Chinese are obviously planning to host a Reagan visit.

Nonetheless, I want to say that the U.S.-Chinese situation in itself and all this friction, despite frequent and obvious dramatization, does not conform to the well-known expression about love not being complete without a quarrel. No, there are real contradictions between China and the United States and even such a concentrated common denominator as adherence to an anti-Soviet source does not eliminate or remove these contradictions.

[Zorin] Nikolay Vladimirovich, I have another question for you insofar as we are talking about Washington's unfavorable balance. Well, our television viewers know from newspaper reports and television information that lately the worsening of relations between Washington and its West European partners in NATO and Japan as well, has become an object of particular concern in the United States. Well, the most noticeable circumstance connected with this worsening of relations is the conflict connected with the gas pipeline construction project which must supply gas from our country to West European countries and also disagreement regarding the appropriate projects on the Supply of gas to Japan. Well, this perhaps only focuses these serious contradictions which have arisen. Nikolay Vladimirovich, how would you assess such a serious, deep and, it seems, not random conflict that has arisen in the body of the capitalist states and in your opinion what underlies it?

Pipeline Component Embargo

[Shishlin] It is said that President Reagan, when he was making all these decisions on sanctions, told his circle that the Russians should have their heels burned. Well, it appears that it is not the Russians' heels that are burning but Reagan's. In this regard the best thing is facts. During the last 10 days of July, France officially announced that it would not take part in the U.S. embargo. The French Government issued orders that specialized enterprises start supplying the USSR with equipment for the gas pipeline produced in France under U.S. license.

There is the statement of the UK Government. In the first place, the English have already implemented the first section of their law on the protection of trade interests that notes that the actions of the U.S. Government are detrimental to UK interests. They declared that they will not hesitate to use the rest of the clauses of this law if circumstances warrant. Well, the third section of this law reads that the government may instruct all companies operating on UK territory and subject to UK laws not to carry out President Reagan's directions on the gas pipeline.

[Bovin] There is a point here that of course increases the irritation in Europe. You know that as a matter of fact Reagan visited Western Europe very recently and he discussed things with them and ...

[Shishlin, interrupting] And economic problems at that.

[Bovin] Well they hugged and kissed, and generally the Americans passed all this off as some triumph of solidarity in allied relations and beat their drums and blew fanfares, but at that time other not so festive intonations, perhaps, were forcing their way through the sounds of this fanfare. There are funny sides to any matter. For example, I will now cite an extract from the U.S. newspaper the Baltimore SUN. The journalist writes: It becomes clear to you that matters are in a bad way when the administration must pass off as a triumph the fact that the U.S. President only fell asleep twice during public meetings with foreign leaders. Further on he continues: It should be admitted for the sake of fairness that the President was overcome by sleep during an economic conference and an audience with the pope. Economics is a fairly boring affair and during sermons, all the more so, the majority of people fall asleep. On the other hand this economic summit conference was a most important aspect of Reagan's visit to Europe while the pope's sermon was addressed to him personally.

Well, if we talk seriously and follow your idea, Nikolay Vladimirovich, then of course when Reagan was in Europe the West European leaders formed the impression that he is somehow beginning to understand their interests, needs and requirements. However, the President returned home and suddenly completely destroyed this impression with his actions.

[Shishlin] Yes, but you know that there is another detail here that indeed, the attention after all is, of course, now focused on the gas pipeline [gastruby] agreement. There are also other points of dissention between the United States and Western Europe. The United States introduced high duties on steel imported from Western Europe; the United States is retaining a high discount rate and this of course makes the Europeans choke from indignation, as they themselves describe their state. However, if economic dissention lies on the surface, I think that the matter here is not just economic dissention. Reagan's ultraconservatism does not suit many European politicans. It does not suit Schmidt or Mitterrand.

[Text] For them to hold with Reagan's course would mean undermining their own political positions within their own countries. Well, I am not talking about the fact that the ideas of the Reagan administration of Western Europe, and Europe generally, as a possible theater of military operations where for the first time a limited nuclear war would be played out seriously very likely do not suit all West Europeans. Of course these contradictions are not provoked by Soviet machinations; the Soviet Union did not arrange these contradictions.

They are caused by the very development of the capitalist world; and, of course, there is a very broad international aspect to this whole conflict -- a very broad international aspect. After all, everything that was created in the framework of the development of business contacts between socialist and capitalist countries was a reflection of the objective demands of the time and -- if you wish -- a reflection of the objective demands of our nuclear age. By the way, it is not accidental that the very development of these contacts had its beginning in those processes which were developing in Europe in the 70's and first of all from the Helsinki process.

Helsinki Process Cited

[Bovin] Yes, today, as we are having this discussion, it is exactly 7 years since the conference in Helsinki began. I, like many other journalists, had to be there and now I remember the atmosphere of those days. Of course, comrades, that was the time of hopes, big hopes. It seemed that only a little more was needed, just a few more efforts and detente would become irreversible, it would expand and deepen. But unfortunately it did not work out -- did not work out because the West could not bear the test of detente. The social changes accompanying detente, changes in general, scared our partners and first of all, of course, the Americans. America had to adapt to a new world, a world where common sense is valued above power, where there is less and less room left for big and small tyrants, where America is no more than just one of the big states. But America could not take such a turn and in fact has turned in a different direction: towards the policy of threats, social revenge and an accelerated buildup of arms. The result of this policy we have already discussed.

But what is interesting is that we are not the only ones who are pondering these very balances of American policy. Recently a well-known West American [as heard] statesman, Egon Barr, also calculated the balance. He listed practically the very same facts and concluded in the following way: If Moscow by means of some kind of a devilish trick placed its agent into an important position in Washington with an appropriate assignment it is doubtful whether he could have achieved similar successes. Well, indeed, it appears that just a little more and Reagan can be Moscow's agent. This is delightful, comrades. Here is one of the paradoxes, if you wish, of our time.

[Zorin] You know, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, it appears that somewhere the common sense of the American people exceeds the common sense, the sense of political realism, of those who guide it today. The movement against the international political course of the current administration does not only embrace West Europe. What has turned out quite unexpectedly for the Washington leaders is the serious scope of the movement within the United States. This is not simply a mass movement, although I had the opportunity... [interrupted]

[Bovin] Excuse me, Reagan was scaring us, that is, was scaring Western Europe, but it ended up that he scared the Americans themselves.

[Zorin] Quite right. And he has scared not just Americans but that part of the American electorate which 2 years ago voted for him. It so happened that a few weeks ago I had the opportunity to be in New York during a grandiose march for peace which was held there. Our television viewers know about it. Its scale was indeed something unprecedented. There had never been such an event in American history before. Approximately 1.5 million people took to the streets.

But the main thing, I think, is not the scale, but that among the demonstrators there were not only leading workers and farmers, but also a great number of so-called middle Americans, the very Americans who only 2 years ago supported -- they took the bait of chauvinistic rhetoric of the leaders of the Republican Party and supported the Republican candidates during the elections. What you, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, are talking about happened later. By trying to scare someone with talk about a preventive or a limited nuclear war, Reagan has seriously alarmed masses of Americans. And this is not just a demonstration; this is an ongoing, strengthing and intensifying process which is apparently already significantly determining the internal political situation in the United States and is likely to determine something in the future.

[Shishlin] Exactly in this regard the autumn elections will be interesting.

[Zorin] Yes. It is difficult to say to what extent the people in Washington have not seriously perceived what is happening. At first there was a tendency to brush it aside. One of two things will take place: Either Washington will have to seriously take into account the mood of the international public and the changing mood inside the country, or the leading party will encounter numerous difficulties.

But I would like now to return to the question which we have already touched upon, but which we have not exhausted. The question is a very important one. I have in mind the topic about the local conflicts. Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, you were right that the conflicts are local, but the influence is global. Many of our television viewers in their letters to "Studio 9" ask us to especially dwell on the questions of the events on the Iran-Iraq border.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

[Bovin] Well, I would say that this is a most senseless war. You know the formal reason, comrades. The formal reason is the territorial dispute, which is a long standing matter. The real reason however, is something else. I have in mind, first of all, the ideological expansion of Tehran, repeated calls for a Shi'ite revolution and the overthrow of the Baghdad regime. Baghdad then probably counted on a blitzkrieg and it miscalculated. After a long period of trench warfares, the Iranians started an offensive and on 13 July crossed the border and fighting is now on Iraq's territory. It is true that there is an approximately comparable situation here. Iran also counted on their little blitzkrieg and the capture of Basra. But it did not turn out so well and the Iraqis pushed them out of there. Iraq, as you remember, has repeatedly proposed peace in the past few months; however, Tehran refuses to have anything to do with the current leadership. For instance, quite recently, Ayatollah Ardebili, the president of the Iranian Supreme Court, made the following statement in his speech: We declare that if the people of Iraq arrest Husayn, then we will greet this Muslim nation with an open heart. And this is what the imam, Ayatollah Khomeyni himself, says: Our war is not finished yet. We are going to free Iraq from that corrupt and usurper regime. And finally here is another statement of Ayatollah Shirazi, which is a little broader in scope. He says: The fall of the faithless Iraqi regime will not only lead to the liberation of Iraq but will also clear the way for transforming this huge region into an independent Muslim region and for spreading the influence of the Islamic Republic of Iran throughout the whole world.

[Shishlin] And this is exactly ... [interrupted]

[Bovin] And this precisely serves as a source, as one of the sources of unrest and contradictions in the Arab world, namely, the attitude toward Iran and its policy.

All this, in fact, emphasizes how topical the struggle for the nonuse of force in international relations is today. In general it is perfectly obvious that there is and there can be no such problem, big or small, in relations between sovereign states which would justify the unleashing of war, these corpses, these ruins and this human grief.

Who is better, Sunnis or Shi'ites? No matter how long this question is fought over it not possible to answer this question; it will not become clearer.

[Zorin] The question which we are dealing with and to which we devoted so much time -- I think not uselessly -- the question of the local conflicts, is connected with the fact that every one, practically every one of these so-called local conflicts may serve as a fuse for considerably bigger conflicts which simply threaten peace and human civilization. I would like you, Nikolay Vladimirovich, if you could, to dwell at least briefly on this problem.

[Shishlin] Generally, I think the current tension in international relations reminds me somewhat of dry weather, a dry spell in a forest when each storm is fraught with the threat of fires. In this sense, of course, every local conflict bears in itself the possibility of being transformed into a kind of more powerful detonator.

[Bovin] Yes.

[Shishlin] Moreover, we have practically discovered this and this is not simply a pure guess, but an experience, the experience which we receive from international life. It turns out that these conflicts, once they break out, are extremely hard to extinguish; therefore, it is very important to prevent conflicts. This was talked about at the 26th party congress. Prevention is not a simple matter, but it is easier. In the framework of the prevention of conflicts, the first direction of this prevention, of course, is undoubtedly the relations between East and West. Particularly the new... [interrupted]

[Bovin] ...stable situation as a whole.

[Shishlin] The stable situation as a whole, new life for the detente process and new rhythm for the detente process. Should the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and other countries -- not only between the Soviet Union and the United States -- be more harmonious, then there will no doubt be many conflicts that will lose a part of their edge, and we will discover that there is an opening for such political and fair settlements of conflicts which we are not aware of now.

[Zorin] When you talk about the international climate, then we must ascertain that climatic disorders in the international arena are now connected in a large part with Washington's course. This is not abstractly speaking; it is concrete.

Geneva Arms Talks

Take the problem of Soviet-American relations. There are talks in Geneva between the Soviet Union and the United States, important talks. The international public forms an impression on the basis of what it knows, an impression that the Americans there are taking -- to put it mildly -- an unconstructive position. News just became known about Washington's refusal to talks devoted to the prohibition of nuclear arms tests. An enormous impression was made on the international public by the Soviet Union's declaration in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's address to the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament questions on the fact that the Soviet Union will not use nuclear arms first. However, Washington once again came up with an unconstructive position and did not show a desire to follow this example in the period after the Soviet initiative; they are offering counterproposals, if one may call them that.

What could you, Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, tell us about Washington's position?

[Bovin] The position is ambiguous, to say the least. What do the Americans say? They say: If we do use nuclear arms first -- they do not exclude the possibility -- it will be solely for defensive reasons. This is their position. It seems logical.

[Shishlin] Like Israel with its cluster bombs.

[Bovin] Exactly, exactly [laughter]. This is the whole thing. It seems to be logical, but let us ask ourselves a simple question: What did the Americans do in Vietnam? Were they defending themselvs or attacking? Now any American general in the Pentagon will tell you that, of course, they were defending themselves.

Now take what Israel is presently doing in Lebanon. Is it defending itself or attacking? Once again you will get the answer: Of course they are defending themselves there. With this kind of understanding of defense, when 100 percent aggression is called defense, then this American excuse appears extremely ambiguous and dangerous. Moreover, when we speak about deeds and not words then the very character of the American nuclear potential and the direction of its modernization points to the fact that the Americans have by no means excluded the idea of a first disarming strike.

Well, generally if I talk about my opinion, for example, I do not believe the present administration. There is a bit too much hypocrisy and selfishness in it, if you will. For instance, they agreed to hold talks with us. This is a very important matter, of course, but what are they doing at the same time? They are creating a space command and all arms programs are being implemented. We have spoken about the rejection of final talks on completely banning nuclear weapons. The very nature of the American proposals at these talks indicates that they are pursuing a course aimed at supremacy.

Once upon a time the Prussian King Frederick II said that politics is the same as trickery. So it seems that this is exactly what the Americans think.

[Zorin] Our time is coming to an end, and therefore I would like to ask the last question. Nikolay Vladimirovich, at the beginning of our talk you spoke about the reasons it was possible over a considerable period of time to frustrate the plans of the more aggressive circles of imperialism and to avoid a new major war.

What, in your opinion, should be done now in order to rid mankind from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe in the future? This is a question which interests many.

Peace Initiatives

[Shishlin] The most remarkable thing is, Valentin Sergeyevich, that there already is an answer. This answer is, in fact, written into the Peace Program for the 80's adopted by the 26th congress, and in those broad initiatives which were made by the Soviet leaders and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in recent months. I think that in his relatively recent article in PRAVDA, Academician Arbatov was absolutely correct when he said that U.S. policy will only be as good as far as it is not permitted to be bad, and it will be only as safe as far as it is not permitted to be dangerous.

And therefore the Soviet Union's method of action today provides an answer to this question. First of all we understand perfectly well that ignorance is indeed a malicious and dangerous force. But there is a bridle even for ignorance. Therefore the Soviet Union possesses all the appropriate opportunities to answer any imperialist challenge. Second, the Soviet Union and its allies do not yield to provocations and are consistently pursuing a real policy, a policy of peace.

If official Washington can close its ears to Soviet proposals then surely the rest of America has not gone deaf? At the same time, the Soviet Union does not proceed from the idea that the destiny of the world is decided in Moscow. Neither is it decided in Washington. The destiny of the world is determined by the actions of responsible political circles in many states, and here we have the opportunity to seek a broad mutual understanding and broad cooperation in the name of the salvation of the precious gift of life; of course, a sizeable word in mankind's future will be possessed by broad public movements. As a matter of fact they already have a sizeable word.

The Soviet Union also has answers for concrete questions, particularly on the very same Near East issue about which we have spoken.

In connection with the situation today we say yes to disengagements, yes to ending the aggression, yes to withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory, yes to respect for the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, while in the future we see an opportunity for solving the Near East problem through convening an international conference with the participation of interested parties.

[Zorin] In politics such things as confidence grow from facts, and the facts which we have available to us really provide a foundation for posing the question of confidence. On the other hand, however, we must proceed from the fact that not everything is possible for those who now rule in Washington. They are attempting to disregard reality -- realities in the international arena, and as it is becoming clear, with realities within the country. But realities are realities precisely because sooner or later they force any politicians to take them into consideration, while those politicians who fail to find the skill to consider them are simply rejected by life.

Well, our time has run out. It remains for me to thank you, my colleagues, for your participation in our talk and to thank our television viewers. And so, until we meet again here in Studio 9. Thank you.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD011824 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 1 Aug 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer; Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin, head of a group of consultants with a CPSU Central Committee department; Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, all-union radio foreign policy commentator]

Brezhnev, CSSR's Husak Meet

[Text] [Levin] Hello, esteemed comrade listeners. As you already know, this week in the Crimea a meeting was held between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of Czechoslovakia. The meetings in the Crimea were highly evaluated at the 26th CPSU Congress; they have become a good tradition which enable the leaders of the fraternal parties and states to exchange opinions on the most topical problems of cooperation and on the most topical problems of international life.

In this connection I would like to note the very precise, very clear wording which is contained in the official report on this friendly meeting between Comrades Brezhnev and Husak: The main source of complication of international affairs, the report stresses, is the adventurist activity of the present American administration. It says further that Washington has not responded to the bold initiative of the Soviet Union, who adopted a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

At the talks on problems of disarmament, the United States and its NATO allies are holding a one-sided, completely unrealistic position, trying to weaken the Warsaw Treaty states, to change in their favor the approximate parity of military forces which exists. Mankind has never been confronted with such an urgent need to put an end to the arms race and move on to disarmament. On this path any actions reducing the danger of war would be valuable -- the extension of confidence-building measures, the freezing of nuclear arms, the establishment of reliable barriers against the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons.

The socialist countries are fully determined to act in precisely this direction. Today, 1 August, the day which is the seventh anniversary of the conclusion of the work of the CSCE, the evaluation given by Comrades Brezhnev and Husak to that historic event in the life of the continent is worthy of particular attention. They noted that the more complex the international conditions, the more significant the entire meaning of the Helsinki Final Act appears. And it is on this that we want to focus your attention today.

CSCE Examined

[Bovin] The conference itself was undoubtedly a unique event in European and world history. Well, usually such a gathering, so to speak, of leaders has occurred as a result of some war or other, when the victors, so to speak, gather to divide the spoils. Well, of course, one usually compares Helsinki with the Vienna Congress of '15.

[Levin] In 1815

[Bovin] Yes, but there is fundamental difference. That was a classic pattern -- the victors gathering to divide the spoils. This was a completely different state of affairs. The history of this conference was very long -- when we put forward the idea no one believed that it would convene. They simply mocked, saying that it was utopia, that it was impossible to gather everyone and to agree; but nevertheless, step by step, our diplomacy was active. The support for this diplomacy by the socialist countries and by sensible political circles in the West gradually lowered the barriers and finally, after the resolution of the package of German issues and of West Berlin, the way to Helsinki was opened. Then the act was drafted.

This is an absolutely astonishing document. Imagine the situation -- 35 participants. The consensus was that no one should oppose even one word; only then would it be possible to adopt anything. Imagine a normal situation -- 35 people sitting down to write one document -- quite impossible. Well, there were not 35 points of view there, but in any case there were many. It would have been simply impossible to conclude all the work; nevertheless the document was agreed and adopted in the end. Of course, at the time everyone -- politicians, journalists -- saw Helsinki as a turning point in the history of Europe.

[Shishlin] Helsinki was at the same time both an acknowledgement of a certain situation and a kind of code of regulations for the present day; but Helsinki was, of course, also a call to the future on how to arrange relations between countries with different social systems.

[Bovin] Moreover, Nikolay Vladimirovich, Europe was acting as a kind of laboratory of detente because ...

[Bovin interrupts] .. Yes. Take, for instance, the situation in Africa, Asia or Latin America. There are still very many unsettled situations there; there is a mass of contradictions there. Europe, as a continent with a different historical background, so to speak, was more ready for the commencement, the initiation of the detente process. Therefore, it is no coincidence that the conference was held in Europe. The idea was that while the process should start in Europe it should not be confined to Europe. All those principles which were adopted are relevant, very directly relevant, to the entire world. The next task is to extend them to international relations as a whole.

[Shishlin] It is sometimes said that, in general, the process which was started in Helsinki -- this entire all-European process -- is dead, that it has reached an impasse and so on. But, as it happens, the dramatic situation in the world today underlines that nothing that happened at Helsinki has been cancelled out: precisely the opposite. Basically it is thanks to the conference on security and cooperation and the trust and accord which prevailed in the Finnish capital that we can now say that the principal elements of detente have retained their influence on international reality in spite of all the acute confrontation that is now taking place in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and, indeed, the confrontation which is taking place over a broader plane as well. It is worth noting that no matter how difficult the development of this process, it exists. It is a reality. This is because when we speak of Helsinki today, we cannot avoid thinking of the fact that the meeting in Madrid will resume in November. There, too, some things have been accomplished.

Final Act Provisions

[Levin] I want to remind our listeners of some of the principles which are enshrined in the Final Act.

These are, first and foremost, principles by which the participant states will be guided in relations with each other, as the Final Act puts it. Ten of these principles were laid down. I will not read the entire document now. That would, of course, take a very long time. Here are the titles of these principles. Listen: One: Sovereign Equality and Respect for the Rights Inherent in Sovereignty; two: Renunciation of Force or the Threat of Force; Three: The Inviolability of Frontiers. It is worth paying special attention to this last principle. What does this paragaph say? It says that the participant states regard all of each other's frontiers and the frontiers of all states in Europe as inviolable. For this reaon they will refrain now and in the future from any encroachments on these borders. Accordingly they will also refrain from any demands or actions aimed at the seizure and usurpation of part of all of the territory of any participant.

[Bovin] The political meaning of this article is to seal the territorial-political results of the World War II, as we know. This was a very acute problem which remained at the very center of Europe. So, one of the fundamental services rendered by Helsinki was the fact that this question was settled.

[Levin] Apart from that, it did indeed hold out a prospect for all continents: Adhere to the principle of inviolability of borders, otherwise conflict situations will undoubtedly arise.

But let us return to the document. The fourth principle: The Territorial Integrity of States; five: The Peaceful Settlement of Disputes; six: Noninterference in Internal Affairs.

[Bovin] Against the background of the present dramatic clashes, such as what took place in the Atlantic, for example, or the current ones in Lebanon and between Iran and Iraq, these principles which were adopted in Helsinki appear especially relevant, because it is precisely these principles which should be applied in order to resolve those situations.

[Shishlin] Yes.

[Bovin] One cannot conceive of any other way.

[Shishlin] Basically this is a code of peaceful coexistence which is applicable to all regions, to...

[Levin interrupts] ... Absolutely right, absolutely right.

[Bovin] There is also this interesting detail: The Soviet Union was the first state in the world to enshrine all these 10 principles in its constitution.

[Levin] I will continue reading the principles of which we are speaking. Seven: Respect for Human Rights and the Fundamental Freedoms, Including Freedom of Thought, Conscience, Religion and Persuasion; eight: Equality of Rights and the Right of Peoples to Decide Their Own Fate; nine: Cooperation Between States; ten: The Conscientious Fulfillment of Obligations Under International Law.

They are all topical, but in the light of those events which are now developing, some of them sound like a direct response to the actions of the Washington administration that is attempting to impose its will on other countries and to undermine agreements reached between different countries.

[Shishlin] But, Viktor Nikolayevich, I believe that in general international law has at all times and in all ages been overshadowed by international relations. International law proceeds on one level and international relations on another.

[Bovin] Nikolay Vladimirovich, what you have been saying is quite true as a general statement, but nevertheless a feature of our age is that, in general, this gap between international law and real relations is narrowing, or at least starting to narrow, and ideally it should vanish.

[Levin] This gap is always in itself more intolerable.

[Bovin] Public opinion is becoming really intolerant of violations of international law.

[Levin] Well, let us return to the Final Act. Following the exposition of the declaration of principles, by which the participating states will be guided in their mutual relations, there is already a section entitled Questions Concerning the Implementation of Some of the Aforementioned Principles, that is, of those same 10 principles. Let me read what it says in this regard; that is: Refrain from any act of economic coercion directed at subordinating to one's own interests the exercising by other participating states of the rights inherent in their sovereignty and thereby securing any sort of advantage for oneself. In my view the advisers of U.S. President Reagan have not shown this document to the master of the White House or, if they have done so, then he has been ignoring it.

[Bovin] Well, I rather believe that the latter is right, because current American policy is marked by exceptional selfishness in addition to everything else. In this respect a very wicked, it is true, but clear-cut thought is contained in an editorial article in the Baltimore SUN. This week it said the following, and I quote: One gets the impression that Reagan's America is quite ready to declare that it intends to pay heed only to its own drummer and damn the rest of the world.

Indeed, it is primarily their own allies they are damning.

'Annoyed, Agitated' Europe

[Shishlin] Moreover, Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, it is well known that within his circle Reagan has indeed stated to his advisers that, of course, it would be desirable to implement trade sanctions with European partners against the Soviet Union, but if he has to choose between the European partners and sanctions he will still remain a supporter of sanctions and not of more or less smooth relations with his NATO allies.

[Bovin] In general there is now such confusion there simply regarding Europe. The state of relations is really critical. Europe is annoyed and agitated. It is enough to say that Thatcher and her Cabinet have rebelled. This is also clear from what Mitterrand and Schmidt have said. The Italians have now decided, despite the sanctions, to fulfill the contracts that have been signed.

While we are speaking of this, comrades, we need nevertheless to bear in mind that, of course, the differences are now very serious and the discord is serious, but we must still not overexaggerate them because in principle, of course, this transatlantic alliance between America and West Europe will not cease to exist despite all these cracks and gaps in policy. Perhaps sooner or later these difficulties will be ironed out somehow and partly eliminated, but in general, the fact that they do exist is already fairly significant, primarily because West Europe and America differ in their attitude toward detente, the Helsinki principles and the Soviet Union. After all, that is why, in principle, ...

[Shishlin] Equally, the ailing nature manifest in the present mutual relations between the United States and West Europe also resides, of course, in the economic situation that exists in the capitalist world. All this exacerbation is further intensified by the very fact of the crisis state of capitalist economics.

[Bovin] Yes, indeed, because things are going badly for everyone. Here again the Americans are applying pressure precisely against their own interests and they are, so to speak, down to their last shirt.

[Levin] The Common Market countries recently announced that the number of unemployed in June in the Ten had reached 10.3 million.

[Bovin] A figure a little smaller than that in America.

[Shishlin] According to trade union calculations there are more than 10.3 million.

[Levin] Whereas Reagan is attempting to ignore unemployment in the United States....

[Bovin] He is claiming that it is necessary to combat inflation first and then unemployment will resolve itself. But in West Europe, nevertheless, inasmuch as -- whatever may be said in the Continent -- socialists are in office there in Paris and in Bonn, priority is being given to the struggle against unemployment and then to the struggle against inflation.

[Shishlin] There is still reliance on the fact that in the second half-year there will be some revival of the economy and the possibility that by the end of the year the state of affairs will have improved somewhat. They consider that unemployment could then be slightly reduced, although the level of unemployment will generally still be high in any event, even if there is some revival.

[Levin] The Americans do cherish certain hopes, but they are fairly optimistic forecasts and in the first half of the present year the result was nothing like that forecasted by the experts close to the administration.

[Bovin] Some of these same experts have begun to distance themselves from Reagan. In the last 4-6 weeks, several of Reagan's leading economic advisers left the government team because they generally feel that things are not going well.

[Levin] Specific figures show this very convincingly; as we have already said, there are more than 10 million unemployed in the United States according to official figures. Industrial enterprises are working at 70 percent capacity. The annual inflation rate is again figured in double figures. On coming to power, Reagan said: I will achieve a reduction in inflation and this, as already noted here, will put a stop to other problems. At first inflation did indeed decline somewhat, but it is now rising. What attracts attention is that it is rising together with increase in unemployment.

In West Europe the argument really goes like this: What happens if we follow the Reagan instructions is that our already difficult situation will be exacerbated. At times the great truths are in some specific fact reflected particularly sharply, in particular contrast. In West Germany there is one company, AEG Telefunken -- a very powerful company, a company which, incidentally, is taking part in the gas pipeline deal, and who should supply a certain number of compressors for gas pumping stations for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline -- this company has in recent years been experiencing very great difficulties, very great difficulties, and for it a refusal to fulfill the Soviet order would mean an aggravation of these difficulties. AEG is now saying: No, we will not go along that road.

Pipeline Sanctions Viewed

So in this connection I would like to cite several pronouncements from the Western press and from Western political figures. First of all, I would like to cite FRG Chancellor Schmidt, who said the following in an interview with the ABC television company, when they were discussing American-West European contradictions on the issue of the Soviet gas pipeline. Schmidt said: You see that all the European governments will act in one accord. We will fulfill the agreements that our firms, our companies and corporations have concluded with the Soviet authorities with the agreement of our governments. This applies equally to Britain, France and the other countries. The gas pipeline will be built and we will honor the agreements we made. We signed the agreements, Schmidt said, not in order to renege on them. I believe the damage can be limited if this whole affair is not dramatized out of proportion.

[Bovin] Schmidt spoke precisely and to the point, but he naturally spares Reagan. The American journalists, however, do not spare him. On this same subject, for example, is what one American journalist wrote in the press: Although the President himself is a jolly nice fellow, his majestic statement following the Versailles summit meeting to the effect that our European allies are believing in us again is quite simply a laughing matter.

That is what Americans are writing about their President, but Schmidt, of course, is a polite man, although this is a harsh matter.

[Levin] One West German television company said that the present disagreement between the United States and West Europe is the result, as they put it, of the emancipation of Europe. There is probably a proportion of truth in this as well, a very large proportion.

[Bovin] Then the point is that for the European political leaders, who generally have a high political culture, new figures such as Reagan, say, and the lads in his team are, in the final analysis, merely a cause of annoyance, although the former conceal this.

[Levin] Aleksandr Yevgenyevich, you have already quoted what the U.S. press has had to say about Reagan's policy on West Europe. I would like to quote another statement. It was published in the New York TIMES in a slightly different context, but it is also very clear-cut, I would say. The Reagan administration is the most incompetent and most pitiful U.S. government this century, at least in the sphere of foreign policy. It is unable or unwilling to do anything serious to stabilize the situation in the Near East.

[Shishlin] It is correct to say that the administration is incompetent. Furthermore, it seems to me that in many respects it is ignorant. This administration has what one could call a sense of class blindness. This is because all the actions of this administration throughout its 19 months in power have been manifestly aimed at attempting to secure world leadership, attempting to pull apart the socialist community, attempting to keep its partners on a tight rein.

[Bovin] The fact that nothing has yet come of this is another matter. The implementation of the U.S. Government's class position is moving ahead. Can such a position be turned into political realities of any kind? This is where the Americans are, generally speaking, encountering resistance, even from their allies [word indistinct].

[Levin] But, you know, in America they are nevertheless giving thought to the possibility of implementing this class policy. In this respect it seems to me that an article by a certain Harry Rositzke, which was published in the New York TIMES, is interesting.

[Shishlin] He has been regarded there as a specialist on the Soviet Union.

[Levin] A specialist on the Soviet Union in the Central Intelligence Agency. What's more, he also worked for the organization which preceded the CIA. In this article he expresses one idea very clearly: All the U.S. hopes of securing a dominating position by means of military superiority are without foundation. In fact, the reliance on military force is not producing results. His terminology is of course very clearly class-based. He does not have the slightest sympathy for us. Therefore, his class outlook shapes his analysis of Soviet policy in a somewhat curious way, so to speak. Nevertheless, if you bear that fact in mind, I think his conclusions are worthy of attention. He writes the following, for example: In less than 30 years, Moscow has spread its diplomatic and military influence to all continents. It is still too early to say that the Soviet Union is heading toward the garbage heap of history. He expresses this idea very clearly. The influence of the revolutionary ideas of the Soviet Union is being distributed widely.

Grenada Delegation's Visit

Last week we also witnessed events that confirm that the revolutionary ideas are spreading, that confirm the inexorable advance of history. I have in mind the visit to the Soviet Union by a party and government delegation from Grenada, headed by Maurice Rupert Bishop, chairman of the Central Committee Politburo of the New Jewel Movement -- Jewel stands for Joint Endeavour for Welfare, Education and Liberation -- and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government.

[Shishlin] You can imagine how irritating it is for America that even such a tiny state as Grenada, a small island with few inhabitants and a rather weak economy, should act independently. That's how the world is today.

[Levin] This is one of many individual facts which make up the overall picture of world development.

[Bovin] To the Americans they are all agents of Moscow. The Americans have a very simple scheme of things. If Grenada acts independently it means they are agents of Moscow. If Nicaragua acts independently it means that they are agents of Moscow, and so on and so forth. This approach to world history explains why they begin to reach out for all these atomic bombs in order to stop this, although it is not a matter of agents. These are objective social processes which will encompass the whole world and which will take their course regardless of what the Americans think in Washington.

Cuban Holiday Noted

[Levin] This week, indeed, socialist Cuba marked the anniversary of its great festival -- 26 July and the storming of Moncada. Cuba marked this festival in conditions that provide every grounds for pride in what has been accomplished and in the progress it has made along the path of economic development. The countries of the Caribbean Basin and Central America are faced with a very important task. It is not enough to gain political independence; economic independence, too, needs to be achieved. It is the path of socialist development which brings fruits that earlier would have been simply unthinkable. Take Cuba: This year it produced 8.2 million tons of raw sugar. This is a very high result. Incidentally, under different circumstances this result could have turned out to be a big nuisance.

[Bovin] Unfortunately, Viktor Nikolayevich, sugar prices on the world market are very low.

[Levin] Quite so. That is what I had in mind. If Cuba had been oriented only to the capitalist countries, this bumper harvest would have caused it more troubles than benefits. But Cuba has reliable firm ties with the socialist countries. Eighty percent of Cuba's exports go to the socialist countries. The socialist countries purchase sugar at stable prices, and this provides Cuba with an opportunity to overcome the difficulties which arise.

[Shishlin] Incidentally, the Cuban economy is now developing not just as a single-crop economy, but sugar is, of course, a very important factor in the Cuban economy.

[Levin] In particular there is extensive development of nickel production. The mining industry is also developing.

[Shishlin] The production of citrus fruits is now developing very well in Cuba. Very big work projects are being carried out there.

[Levin] In this connection I should like to adduce a further indicator of Cuba's achievements: In just 1 year the average monthly earnings have increased by 6.4 percent.

Recently, Nicaragua celebrated the third anniversary of the victory of its revolution. Indeed, for the United States Nicaragua is now perhaps no less an irritating factor than Cuba.

[Bovin] Yes, Cuba has been there for years now. At the very least it has been tolerated, as it were, because it had existed for many years. Now suddenly there is, closer at hand, Nicaragua. That is why the United States is nervous.

[Levin] In Washington, words of reproach and annoyance against Nicaragua can be heard and there is very malicious talk about the country. Indeed, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR published an article which attempted to take a slightly broader look at what is happening in Nicaragua and how the people of that country view the revolutionary transformations. The article concluded that the majority of the Nicaraguans regard the present government's main achievement to be the marked progress in national education. The most striking thing here, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR correspondent writes, is the evil of political education. Workers, who at times are without either shoes or shirts, argue about the bourgeoisie and the class struggle, however, it is not only the proletariat that is learning the alphabet of Marxism. Among other successes achieved by the government over the past 3 years, the workers note an easing of access to medical treatment, a halt to speculation in foodstuffs and the destruction of the previous system of relations between landowners and peasants.

[Shishlin] We can generally say that despite all the actions of the present American administration -- and in the present-day world, unfortunately, it does not have a monopoly on bad actions -- the objective social processes which are developing in particular countries as a whole on a global scale have not been halted. This, realistically speaking, upsets that main reliance...

[Bovin interrupts] ...on social revanchism...

[Shishlin continues] ...on social revanchism that has been undertaken by the United States. I rather think we have grounds to speak of the fact that through all these real complications and through the acute conflict situations there is the discernible mainline trend of human development along the road of real social progress and the road of peace.

[Levin] Here our program comes to an end. Thank you, esteemed comrade listeners, for your attention. All the best!

REAGAN FALSIFIES FACTS FOR 'CRUSADE' TARGETS

LD301800 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] President Reagan has announced a considerable increase in military aid to the Salvadoran regime. In a message to Congress, he claimed there was progress in El Salvador on the observance of human rights. Now why did the U.S. President need to, mildly speaking, falsify generally-known facts about crimes the Salvadoran regime is committing against its own people? The question was put by a commentator, Leonid Levchenko, and this is what he writes:

The point is that under an amendment to a law about so-called aid to foreign countries passed by the U.S. Congress, funds set aside for that regime can be used if President Reagan has officially announced there are no violations of human rights in El Salvador. Senator Christopher Dodd has called the claim by the Reagan administration an outright fabrication. But the administration is not concerned at all about the facts. For example according to the American Union for Defense of Civil Liberties, in the first 6 months of the year alone the nubmer of victims of that regime exceeded 3,000 people. The current U.S. administration falsifies facts not for the first time. Its high-ranking officials hear mountains of tales without batting an eye about the situation in Poland and at the same time whitewash their friends the Salvadoran butchers, such people as the retired Major d'Aubuisson, who was the most influential figure in the Salvador regime and who promised to drown with napalm all opponents of the order existing in his country.

Washington divides all countries into two categories. Some are so-called enslaved nations. The rest are opposed to them. As Washington sees it the enslaved nations do not include the Chilean people, for example, since the democratic government of Salvador Allende was toppled in Chile with American assistance. As for the fact that the Pinochet dictatorship has destroyed some 40,000 people and has passed another 100,000 or so Chileans through torture chambers and concentration camps, Washington doesn't regard this as a sign that Chile is enslaved. According to the logic of the Washington administration, not one Latin American dictatorship in such countries as Guatemala or El Salvador enslaves its people since it enjoys U.S. support and stays in power thanks to the supplies of U.S. arms.

And what are America's Israeli allies perpetrating in the Middle East? Aren't they trying to destroy the Palestinian people by force? Prime Minister Begin does not conceal it, that it is his goal to exterminate the Palestinians. But apparently the fascist-like genocide the Israeli invaders are commiting in Lebanon does not run counter to the concept of observance of human rights as it is understood in Washington. There is nothing wrong either about the racist laws in South Africa, whose rulers keep a tight grip on the indigenous population of that country and refuse to meet the demand of the Namibian people for independence. As really independent countries are declared enslaved nations, Washington looks for ways and means to intensify its interference in their internal affairs. In this lies the essence of the so-called Crusade for Freedom that the Reagan administration has launched.

U.S. CONDUCTING 'ALL-OUT' ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN

LD310916 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2150 GMT 30 Jul 82

["Washington's Big Lie" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Jul (TASS) -- Washington regards the anti-Soviet propaganda onslaught as one of the basic means of conducting the "crusade" R. Reagan has declared against the USSR and the entire global system of socialism. The ideological struggle is turning into open "psychological warfare" and has become the main part of the United State's policy.

Oleg Anichkin writes about this in SELSKAYA ZHIZN." The sinister paradox, he stresses, consists of the fact that in spite of the presence of powerful means of mass information in the United States, the Americans' knowledge about the Soviet state's policy, its content and true essence is not increasing in any way but, more likely, is being reduced.

One can now say that the U.S. administration has begun to conduct all out [totalnyy] anti-Soviet propaganda, using all of the means and methods which were used during the cold war, including the tactic of the "big lie."

The author of the article cites examples of malicious slander. He notes that propaganda frauds are prepared in the United States which are aimed not just against the USSR; they have no qualms about using them in actions against their allies.

The United States is resorting to doubtful means in striving to frighten its allies. They do not even seem to be troubled by the fact that their frauds, disinformation and lies might be unmasked and that they will then be in an unseemly position. Indeed, dishonorable ends presuppose lack of scruples about means.

U.S. BILL CALLS FOR STRATEGIC OIL RESERVES BOOST

LD311114 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Washington July 31 TASS -- The Senate endorsed Friday and sent to the President a bill which calls for building up strategic oil reserves at a rate of at least 200,000 barrels a day.

At present this reserve consists of some 265 million barrels of oil which can be used in 'case of emergency'. In all, strategic oil reservoirs located in caves in Louisiana and Texas are to hold 750 million barrels of oil. The establishment of strategic oil reserves is a major measure within the framework of U.S. military preparations.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON U.S. TROOP-TRAINING METHODS

PM301009 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Lt Col Engr G. Bunin: "For the Sake of Criminal Objectives; What U.S. Soldiers Are Taught and How"]

[Text] Having steered a course toward attaining military superiority, the U.S. leadership is fueling the arms race and speeding up militarist preparations. To justify this, across the ocean they are continuing to exploit the overworked hobbyhorse of the "Soviet military threat" and "weighty theses" of "the Soviets' bloody designs," they are shouting from the rooftops about "the threat to national security," and are trying to bury the Soviet peace initiatives in countless reservations and propaganda trickery.

Pentagon chief C. Weinberger is persistently warning both the Americans and their NATO partners against "any slackening of efforts to strengthen defense." To journalists' question as to whether the U.S. Government had any limit to the buildup of military expenditures, he replied: "I cannot give any figures." The defense secretary thus made it clear that there is no limit in the buildup of military expenditures for the U.S. administration.

In the chain of militarist preparations which are being undertaken in the United States, a large place is assigned to the further raising of the combat might of Army (ground forces) units and subunits. Here special attention is being paid to the troops' combat training as one of the main factors in ensuring the Army's high degree of readiness to mount combat operations. In 1981, the U.S. Department of the Army alone spent over $26 billion on combat training and the maintenance of the personnel and the operation and repair of armaments.

The Pentagon is constantly improving training organization, principles, forms and methods, is seeking ways to reduce training periods, and is trying to develop an automatic response in soldiers in action combating a powerful and well-trained adversary.

Many U.S. specialists consider the main avenue in resolving this question to be the creation of armaments, combat equipment and material which do not require lengthy personnel training. In their view, armaments should be simple to use, service and repair, should be of minimal weight and size and function faultessly under any climatic conditions.

These demands are made basically for two reasons. First, they proceed from the experience of U.S. wars in Southeast Asia when the U.S. soldier frequently had to operate in small subunits and rely solely on himself. And second, these demands stem from the principle of staffing the armed forces through hiring personnel, which has given rise to the problem of the low educational level of the personnel caused by the influx into the army of the underprivileged.

Under these conditions, many specialists point to the need to use a factor of scientific and technical progress such as standardization. It is standardization, in their view, which will make it possible to bring together all the seemingly incompatible demands connected with raising the troops' combat capability. It is thus possible, they note, to achieve an increase in the effectiveness of the use of the armed forces with minimal expenditure. Standardization is viewed not only as a path toward the achievement of the interchangeability of combat equipment, materiel and ammunition, but as a path toward the interchangeability of the personnel, the intensification of their combat training and the use of unified methods for conducting combat operations. According to the information of the magazine DEFENSE INDUSTRY report, the raising of the armed forces' combat capability, for instance, can be achieved through the so-called "interchangeability concept." According to this concept, it is not compulsory to have the same armaments throughout the troops. It is enough to standardize the caliber of ammunition, to use standard fuel, standard devices, to develop interchangeable caterpillar tracks for combat vehicles and so forth.

In addition, specialists note that the improvement of the troops' combat training is also formed from the creation of unified troop liaison and control systems, the standardization of equipment for the collection and processing of data in all control systems, the reorganization of army training centers by standardizing their equipment, the execution of work to standardize, catalogue and coordinate information on the personnel reflecting all data about the personnel with a view to a professional assessment of the armed forces, and other measures. In particular, the U.S. firm of Sperry Rand has developed the (IRETS) tactical training system to train infantrymen in simulated combat situations. This system makes it possible to train the personnel under any weather conditions, at any time of day or night, and more rapidly.

The magazine INFANTRY notes that the U.S. military leadership is creating a new training center for mechanized units making it possible to train the personnel right up to the platoon commander level. The magazine notes that the center can simulate a full combat situation using modern and promising types of equipment and warfare methods. The center is scheduled for full commissioning by 1984.

U.S. specialists are putting forward proposals for the standardization of rules, regulations, operations documents, catalogues and military topographical charts, and the standardization of terminology throughout NATO. Proposals are also being made for the extensive use of indentical or compatible operational, administrative and technical principles, tactical aims, organizational structures and others for the NATO countries' armed forces.

In their opinion, this will make it possible to carry out the military-technical and political unification of the U.S. Army and, particularly important, of the other NATO countries' armed forces right up to military units and subunits and thus enhance the flexibility, effectiveness and steadfastness of troops in battle.

Standardization, the magazine MILITARY REVIEW wrote, is "a key question in ensuring NATO's solidarity." The bloc's leadership is therefore seeking to develop unified tactical concepts and to conclude various treaties and agreements providing for the standardization of methods, method systems and programs for the personnel's combat training, tactical principles, and programs for operational training and the organization of the troops' leadership. But ultimately all this should ensure the troops' successful implementation of the aggressive military-political aims of the bloc's leadership.

The same aim is served by the introduction of troop training methods based on provocative principles. In particular, methods like overpowering a hypothetical "enemy" dressed in the uniform of the servicemen of the socialist countries, the use on firing ranges of targets depicting soldiers of the socialist countries, the creation of Russian-language "textbooks" in case U.S. troops find themselves on the territory of the USSR," and other methods. For instance, in one broadcast, the NBC television company relayed "from the battlefield" reportage on air maneuvers in Nevada showing a scene in which "Soviet targets" were struck by U.S. B-52 bombers and the use of F-5 fighters camouflaged in the colors of the USSR and its allies. And TIME magazine announced the mounting of combat operations against "Soviet troops" and Gen J. Healey's valedictory exhortation to his subordinates to "kill as many Russians as possible." For greater "realism" and the "best" rehearsal of the troops' combat training tasks, exercises have been held in the United States using an "enemy" clothed in the uniforms of Soviet soldiers and utilizing models of Soviet weapons and equipment. This approach is considered "a supreme achievement in methods of training" U.S. soldiers.

With a view to training the U.S. military for operations in Europe, at Fort Irwin (California) methods are being reheased for fighting under the conditions of the "European theater." UPI reports that the role of the "enemy" in the exercises is performed by U.S. soldiers dressed in the military uniforms of the Warsaw Pact countries and provided with Soviet military equipment.

In brief, there is a massive, purposeful attack on the minds of U.S. servicemen to accustom them to the idea of the inevitability of military confrontation with the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies.

In nurturing its miltarist plans, the United States is continuing to activate work to enhance the armed forces' combat capability, using a diverse arsenal of means to attain one goal -- making them an obedient tool in the implementation of its criminal plans.

PROBLEM OF 'DRAFT DODGERS' GROWS IN U.S.

LD301430 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Station observer Viktor Olin commentary]

[Text] Lawsuits have been filed against four young Americans who have failed to register for the draft. According to the Department of Justice, similar actions will be started against others. Here's a comment by our observer Viktor Olin:

The men charged with this offense face a prison term of up to 5 years and a $10,000 fine, but despite this harsh penalty, the number of dodgers is growing. By official estimates, the number has increased by another 150,000 in the past 5 months alone, and the overall number under the Reagan presidency has topped 700,000. The ratio is even higher than during the Vietnam War, when draft-resisting attained mass proportions.

The official quarters in Washington worry quite a lot, the Pentagon and other government bodies are holding conferences to find a way out. The lack of military zeal among youths is explained by the fact that they are poorly informed and that there is no direct military danger. But unbiased observers point to more serious reasons. They conclude that the mass refusal to register comes from the disappointment over the political course steered by the administration. It is recalled that during his election campaign Ronald Reagan vowed not to return to a draft which became so unpopular at the time of the Vietnam war. But, as Reagan was sworn into office, he reneged on his promises on this and others.

However, the chief factor appears to be this: Antiwar sentiments have become widespread among youth more than ever. Even the Pentagon has conceded that. And as John Herrington, assistant secretary of the Navy for manpower and reserve affairs, said at one of the conferences, the judge handling these cases will come up against broad discontent over the administration's policies.

Now what is the stand taken by official Washington? Judging by the fact that the first supoenas have been served, the Pentagon will make the best of the opportunity to repress the mavericks. But in that case the number of federal penitentiaries will have to be increased 20-fold so as to lock up all the 700,000 dodgers, and it is not ruled out that a new expenditure item may be a fixture in the Pentagon budget -- construction of jails.

U.S. VIOLATES HUMAN RIGHTS IN POLOVCHAK CASE

LD301726 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1144 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Washington, 30 Jul (TASS) -- The American authorities continue to make an unseemly fuss about Vladimir Polovchak, son of Soviet citizens, who is being illegally detained in the United States. The most reactionary congressmen are now joining the efforts to prevent his return to his homeland and reunification with his parents. For instance P. Peyser, member of the House of Representatives, has organized provocative hearings at the Capital, at which all the talk was to the effect that if V. Polovchak were returned to the USSR he would be subjected to "repressions." The organizers of this propaganda farce naturally preferred not to mention that V. Polovchak's parents, who have returned to the homeland, have not been subjected to any "repressions," and that his father recently went to the United States for yet another unsuccessful attempt to take his child home.

The actions of the U.S. authorities are inhuman and are a crude violation of human rights about which Washington is so "concerned" in words. They flagrantly contradict all laws, the spirit and letter of the Final Act of the Helsinki European Conference on Security and Cooperation, which provides for the reunification of families and which was signed by the United States President.

U.S, USSR YOUTH HOLD MEETING IN SIBERIA

LD301746 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Irkutsk July 30 TASS -- The participants in the Soviet-American youth meeting which came to a close in Irkutsk today have planted an alley of peace on Siberian soil. The meeting was organised by the Committee of the Youth Organisations of the USSR and by the Forum for U.S.-Soviet Dialogue (USA).

The eleventh meeting of the young people of the two countries continued for a week. The guests familiarised themselves with the life of people in Siberia. In Bratsk they visited the hydropower station and took part in a discussion on the subject "Siberia" Imaginary and Real", and met with the participants in the construction of the city.

In Shelekhov they were received by the young workers of the cable factory. The alley of peace was planted there. Each participant in the meeting planted a tree. On Lake Baykal the scientists of the limnological institute of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences played host to the guests.

A conference on the subject "The Youth of the USSR and the USA for a Lasting Peace and Cooperation Through a Dialogue and Mutual Understanding" was held within the framework of the meeting. The state of Soviet-U.S. relations, the problems of disarmament and arms control, the ecucation of the youth in the spirit of peace, the role of young scientists in the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe were discussed at the conference. A lively interest of the participants in the meeting was generated by the discussion "The Year 1990 -- What the Arms Race May Bring". Despite the difference of approaches, the young people of the two countries were unanimous that the ongoing arms race engulfs huge intellectual and material resources and threatens the very existence of mankind. The youth, they emphasised, are the world's future. They lay down the foundation of the new century, and it is not without difference to them what the coming century will be and what will remain as a legacy to the succeeding generations.

Representatives of the Soviet and American youth recognised the need to deepen mutual understanding and declared in favour of wide development of bilateral contacts in most diverse spheres.

U.S.-SOVIET TRADE COUNCIL MEETS IN NEW YORK

LD011228 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0832 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] New York, 1 Aug (TASS) -- A session of the Executive Committee of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council has been held here. The sides discussed questions of Soviet-American trade relations, the activity of the council and organizational and other questions on the agenda that are provided for by its charter. And on which appropriate decisions were made.

The Executive Committee decided to hold the annual general meeting of council members in November this year. The Soviet delegation at the Executive Committee session was headed by V.N. Sushkov, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade and Soviet cochairman of the council, and the U.S. delegation was headed by William Verity, American cochairman of the council. In addition to the members of the Executive Committee from the American side, a number of directors of the council and people in charge of American companies took part in the session.

IVANOV CITES BACKGROUND OF DONOVAN CASE

PM301049 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 July 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,000-word TASS correspondent B. Ivanov Washington dispatch entitled "Even Though He Has Been Acquitted...." Ivanov gives the background to the case in which U.S. Labor Secretary Donovan was cleared of business dealings with the Mafia in his capacity as a construction company president. Ivanov asserts that "few in the United States doubt that he is a swindler and a criminal" and cites evidence of a White House coverup designed, according to an unnamed U.S. journalist, to protect the Reagan administration's "prestige" in the runup to the November midterm elections.

RPP VIEWS PRC ARMS 'BUILDUP,' PRC-USSR RELATIONS

LD312214 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English for Asia 1330 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] The chief of staff of the Chinese Army, Yang Dezhi, gave an interview for the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY on the occasion of the jubilee of the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of China, to be marked on 1st August. He underlined that persistent efforts were made to turn the armed forces into a powerful modern army. Our observer (Snegin) comments:

According to the official United Nations estimate, China places 126th in the world in the per head national income and third in military spending. In spite of the dire want of means in its civil industries, Beijing goes on with the arms buildup. Its army is today the world's biggest in the number of personnel. American experts say it has 7,000 tanks and 6,000 warplanes. China's navy is much more powerful than that of the ASEAN countries taken together.

Imperialist states offer big help to China's militarization. Washington has in principle agreed to supply it with offensive weapons. According to Indonesia's military information bulletin of the PAB news agency, the United States has passed over to Beijing more than 500 licences for the manufacture of military equipment and voiced a desire to sell it communications satellites, antitank rockets, air [as heard] engines, early warning radars and other modern technology. Other Western countries follow suit.

All this is a source of justified concern in Asia. The question most often asked there is what is behind the intensive military preparations now underway in China. Reference to the so-called Soviet threat are false through and through. The Soviet moves for normalization with China are commonly known. Soviet-Chinese relations would long have been normalized given good will on Peking's part. The Soviet Union never threatened China nor does it threaten it today.

Now what are the true aims of the military preparations in China? A striking illustration of these aims is Beijing's claim to vast territories of foreign countries. It is common knowledge that the Beijing leaders mounted a large-scale aggression on India and later on Vietnam. Beijing refuses to resume talks on normalization with Vietnam and threatens that country with another invasion. He who has peaceful intentions in regard to countries in Hindustan would hardly build missile bases in Tibet. He who wants peace and cooperation with the neighbors would hardly back terrorist anti-government forces in the ASEAN countries, Burma, India, Afghanistan and the countries in Indochina.

PRC MILITARY ATTACHE GIVES ARMY DAY RECEPTION

OW311545 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] (Li Hai), military attache of the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union, gave a reception on 30 July in commemoration of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese PLA.

VASILYEV VIEWS PRC'S U.S., EUROPEAN RELATIONS

LD010154 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2000 GMT 31 Jul 82

[By Radio Moscow observer Viktor Vasilyev]

[Excerpts] The movement against the threat of a nuclear war has gained such worldwide magnitude that it can no longer be disregarded. This forces not only the ruling circles of the United States and of various Western countries, but also their partners, the Beijing strategists, to resort to propaganda maneuvers. Here are a few facts on the matter:

Huang Hua, PRC minister of foreign affairs, has made a series of visits to West European countries, namely the FRG, Luxembourg, Portugal and Spain. The Chinese minister made these visits immediately after delivering a speech at the UNGA special session on disarmament in which he actually tried to depict Beijing as a supporter of peace and disarmament.

However, as soon as he got inside the government offices in the NATO member countries, Huang Hua started to use a different language, a language that in no way contributes to strengthening peace. Quite to the contrary, his talks were obviously aimed at further worsening the situation in Europe and at increasing international tension.

Now what did the Chinese minister talk about? He urged his Western partners to unconditionally support the plans of the United States to deploy new medium-range missiles in Europe targeted on the USSR. In other words, he demanded that the West European countries give their assent precisely to the action against which broad circles of public opinion in the said countries are protesting with increasing vigor. With his incitements to up the arms race, Huang Hua deliberately misrepresented the stand of the USSR.

From the standpoint of an objective observer, the attitude of the USSR is in keeping with the interests of international detente and the consolidation of peace. But Beijing rejects such a stand. While a peoples' movement is growing throughout Europe -- and all over the world -- against America's nuclear plans, Beijing actually supported these plans. China suggests that the Europeans resign themselves to, and indeed rejoice at, seeing West Europe turned into a launching pad for U.S. nuclear missiles with all the deadly dangerous consequences this would entail for the Europeans themselves.

But China has little time for the destinies of peoples. What concerns it are its selfish political schemes. All signs are that the Chinese leaders believe that a further deterioration of the situation in Europe, and in the world at large, will make it easier for China to acquire equipment, (?technology) and credits from the West to carry out its plans to modernize its armed forces. According to the foreign press, an organized exchange of data gathered through espionage is already in progress between the United States and Chinese special services. Likewise, a number of mutual visits by military delegations has already taken place.

Beijing is striving hard to acquire the most up-to-date models of Western weapons and technology. The Chinese hegemonists have for several years been intensively increasing their military potential. In 1982, their military budget has again been increased, the nuclear stockpile expanded and conventional armaments modernized. What remains to be known is the identity of the first target of the Chinese weapons.

Political observers also point out that Huang Hua's vocal support for Washington's plans to deploy new types of nuclear weapons in Western Europe should strengthen Beijing's status as a faithful and reliable ally of NATO.

Beijing's attitude is not reserved exclusively for European affairs. China wishes to foment confrontation and prevent peaceful dialogue in the world at large wherever possible. This applies to the situation in Asia as well as in other parts of the world. Thus, during his trip to European countries, Huang Hua held talks on questions related to Afghanistan and Kampuchea, a sphere in which the cooperation between Beijing and Washington is particularly close. The two countries have a common stance in the cause of directing the interference in the internal affairs of the peoples of Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Beijing spares neither efforts nor resources to train and arm the Afghan counterrevolutionaries and to try to reinstate in Kampuchea the Pol Pot henchmen guilty of killing millions of Kampucheans.

Beijing's recipes are very dangerous. Its attitude bears witness to the unchanging nature of its policy of consolidation of the political and strategic alliance with imperialism. With this goal in mind, China is callously sacrificing to its selfish designs the interests of the peoples concerned with the future preservation of peace and with their own fate.

IVANOV ON TRADE TIES BETWEEN BEIJING, SEOUL

SK010220 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Commentary by station commentator Ivanov]

[Text] According to a recent edition of the Japanese daily MAINICHI, the Chinese authorities for the first time allowed South Koreans resident in China to return to their native country. A MAINICHI correspondent in Seoul said that diplomatic circles in Seoul assessed this decision by Beijing as an effort to further develop ties between China and South Korea.

While bitterly slandering the Seoul regime and while saying it would not recognize that regime, Beijing stealthily maintained contact with it in the mid-1970's. At that time trade between China and South Korea was through Hong Kong and the third country, Japan. Trade between the two countries rapidly increased after 1979. According to the Hong Kong daily ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL, trade between China and South Korea amounted to some 3 million in 1980. The Japanese magazine ECONOMIST and REUTER estimated a higher sum, doubling the figure.

In 1980, Beijing and Seoul began to cultivate direct ties, a Chinese daily in Guangzhou disclosed, reporting that an export firm in that city sold large quantities of goods to South Korea. Media reported that in the same years, South Korean businessmen in the United States and Japan visited China and that official delegations from Beijing visited South Korea. They discussed increasing the supply of Chinese coal to South Korean metallurgical enterprises. China has become the largest supplier of this raw material to the Seoul regime. Without intermediaries, coal has been directly transported from China to South Korea by ships flying the national flag of the People's Republic of China.

Meeting Japanese legislator Oki in September last year, Hao Deqing, chairman of the Chinese People's Council for the Study of Foreign Relations, confirmed that the reports by foreign media, including Chinese media, on the expansion of trade and economic ties between China and South Korea were correct. What is interesting in this connection is a press conference in Tokyo in the early part of June this year. Speaking at the press conference, Tagawa, leader of the Japanese New Liberal Club and vice chairman of the Japan-South Korea Parliamentary League, referred to his visit to Seoul and conference with the South Korean president, prime minister and other high-ranking officials of the Seoul regime. He said that, hoping for the establishment of official diplomatic relations with Beijing, the South Korean authorities had asked him to mediate. He said frankly that there are officials in ruling circles in Beijing who could sincerely discuss this sensitive issue.

In addition to South Korea, the Chinese ruling circles have maintained ties with the racist Republic of South Africa, the Israeli ruling circles and the Pinochet clique in Chile. This reckless act represents political infidelity -- a line pursued by China in the international community.

Beijing's increasing collusion with Washington means that the regimes that suit Washington's taste automatically suit the Beijing ruling circles' taste. As is widely known, the South Korean rulers are one of the major allies of Washington, which has adopted an adventurous policy threatening peace and the security of people in Asia.

SINO-SOVIET TERRITORIAL RAILWAY MEETING ENDS

OW281511 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1444 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jul (XINHUA) -- The regular meeting of the Sino-Soviet Territorial Railway Joint Committee was held in Qiqihar Municipality on 20-28 July. A protocol was signed at the meeting. The Soviet railway delegation left for home on 28 July.

REAGAN, GANDHI TALKS REVEAL DIFFERENCES

LD301110 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Washington July 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

Talks between President of the United States Ronald Reagan and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi who is now staying in the United States capital on an official visit were held in the White House. Speaking before the talks at the ceremony of welcome of the head of the Indian Government, the President of the United States admitted that there exist differences between the United States and India. On her part, Indira Gandhi said that it is difficult to imagine two countries more different than the United States and India. Two states cannot have identifical views but they must mutually respect them, she said.

As it follows from a speech of a high-placed representative of the U.S. administration to journalists, the U.S.-Indian differences were not removed during the talks. According to him, different viewpoints were expressed by the sides in a number of cases. Indira Gandhi voiced India's concern over the widening of the United States military ties with Pakistan and said that U.S. armaments supplied to the Islamabad regime, specifically F-16 fighter bombers might be used against India. She expressed disagreement to the U.S. arguments that arms deliveries to Pakistan are, allegedly, caused by the situation in Afghanistan. Indira Gandhi also condemned the stand of the United States which comes out against the granting to India of a loan of the International Monetary Fund. The representative of the U.S. administration said that India would wish the United States to increase its contribution to the international programmes of aid to developing countries. It followed from his speech that the United States had not assumed such a commitment.

KARMAL PLENUM REPORT ON TASKS, TIES WITH CPSU

LD311908 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Kabul July 31 TASS -- The task of winning over the masses, of conducting broad active and permanent work among them stems from the very nature of a truly revolutionary party, said general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal, delivering a report at the ninth enlarged plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan devoted to the tasks of the party to step up political work among the masses. This is indicated by the experience of the great CPSU which relied on broad masses of the people and due to their support and selflessness was winning even in the most complex, criticial moments of its history.

The Afghan leader said that despite certain difficulties there are positive results in Afghanistan's economic development. In the past Afghan year the national income increased by 3.4 per cent on the previous year to reach 94.3 billion Afghani. New important enterprises and projects in the gas and food industries, communications, energetics, health services went into operation. Major enterprises, such as the plant of nitric fertilizers in Mazar-Sharif, the Kabul house-building complex and others started operating more steadily.

Babrak Karmal said that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is getting the ever growing support and recognition in the world from progressive and peace forces. Particularly fruitful and versatile are our relations and contacts with the great northern neighbour, the Soviet Union, and with states of the socialist community. An important element of Afghan-Soviet relations are the strengthening ties between the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the CPSU, he said.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan confirmed Afghanistan's striving by constructive talks steadily and persistently to achieve the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and to normalize relations between Afghanistan and neighbouring countries.

SRV'S HUYNH TAN PHAT INTERVIEWED ON COOPERATION

PM301419 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 23 Jul 82 p 3

[Unnamed SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA correspondent's interview with Huynh Tan Phat, vice chairman of the SRV State Council: "Cooperation Prospects"]

[Text] [Question] Could you describe the state of the SRV economy at the present stage?

[Answer] The SRV's working people have achieved great successes in postwar restoration, the construction of new industrial enterprises and in carrying out socialist transformations in the south of the country.

I shall quote some figures which attest to the country's economic growth. Above all, note should be made of the rate of development of agricultural production. A particularly good year for us was 1981, when we obtained over 15 million tons of agricultural production, or 700,000 tons more than in 1980. In comparison with 1975, the 1980 gross industrial production volume showed a rise of 12.8 percent. Electricity production volume showed a rise of 12.8 percent. Electricity production increased by 1 million kilowatt-hours and fabric output by nearly 30 million meters. There were increases in coal extraction, cement production and timber procurement.

The long years of foreign aggression caused our country's economy tremendous damage. Thus, the whole of Vietnam is now one great construction site. Where before there were wastelands or war-damaged buildings, now there are new residential districts growing and enterprise buildings rising.

[Question] How is the SRV's cooperation developing with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries?

[Answer] The Fifth Vietnam Communist Party Congress made a high appraisal of the development of the SRV's comprehensive cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA countries. Relying on the economic might of the entire socialist community, the SRV is successfully resolving the important tasks of national economic development. The fraternal countries are participating in developing and exploiting mineral deposits, buiding power stations, enterprises, new residential complexes, schools and hospitals and in creating specialized state farms.

The Soviet Union's assistance is of decisive significance for the SRV's economic, scientific and technical development. Suffice it to say that with the USSR's assistance, about 200 industrial enterprises and other projects have been built in Vietnam. They produce valuable raw materials and fuel for industry, metal-cutting machine tools and considerable proportion of the electricity generated in the country.

[Question] What are the prospects for cooperation between our countries in this 5-year plan?

[Answer] It will undoubtedly strengthen still further. Thanks to the USSR's assistance, Vietnam's coal production is nearly double that of the last 5-year plan. The construction of the large 640-megawatt Pha Lai thermal power station will be completed. The construction of a major hydropower complex on the Da River is being launched. There is joint exploration for oil and gas on Vietnam's southern shelf. The Soviet Union is assisting in the development of cotton growing and in the construction of a number of tea-processing enterprises. Cooperation is being developed in the production and processing of coffee, natural rubber and medicinal crops. A number of equipment repair projects and a forging and pressing equipment plant are being built. The startup of the (Bimshon) cement plant with an annual capacity of 1.2 million tons will make it possible to greatly satisfy the demand for this valuable building material. The broadening of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries opens up broad prospects for developing Socialist Vietnam's economy and helps it to approach the other fraternal countries' industrial development standards.

COVERAGE OF BREZHNEV-HUSAK MEETING IN CRIMEA

Report on Meeting

LD301510 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 30 Jul 82

["Friendly Meeting Between Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- A meeting was held in the Crimea today between general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, President of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak, who is currently on holiday in the Soviet Union.

Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak have discussed the course of implementation of the agreements and treaties recently concluded between the two countries in various fields, including the economy. In so doing they stressed the necessity of new steps along the way of production cooperation, the creation of effective and permanent stimuli for the development of cooperation relations, which are beneficial both for the whole national economic complex of both countries and individual enterprises and work collectives.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia do not intend to shut themselves off from mutually beneficial economic relations with the capitalist states. But they cannot help drawing conclusions from the actions of the imperialist circles of the USA, which resort to political sanctions and boycott. Under these conditions the USSR and Czechoslovakia consider it to be a matter of paramount significance to deepen further economic mutual relations within the framework of the socialist community. Great significance in this respect is attached to the forthcoming summit meeting on economic issues.

Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak exchanged views on topical foreign policy issues. The main cause of the complications in international affairs are the adventurist actions by the present U.S. administration.

Washington did not respond to the bold initiative of the Soviet Union which has assumed an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. At the negotiations devoted to the problems of disarmament, the USA and its NATO allies hold a lopsided, utterly unrealistic position, seeking to weaken the Warsaw Treaty member-states, and to change into their favour the existing approximate balance of military forces.

The need to put an end to the arms race and to move on to disarmament has never arisen before mankind so imperatively before. Any actions lessening the war danger would be of value on this way -- an expansion of confidence-building measures, a freeze on nuclear armaments, the establishment of reliable barriers to proliferation of nuclear weapons, etc.

Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak point out with satisfaction that the results of the Helsinki Conference which was held seven years ago have not been cancelled in any way by the development of the European and world situation. On the contrary, the more complex the international conditions, the more expressively appears the entire importance of the Helsinki Conference's Final Act signed at summit level by the leaders of 33 European states, and of the USA and Canada. Successful completion of the Madrid meeting and first of all the adoption at it of a decision to convene a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe could become a worthy reaffirmation of the Helsinki Conference's spirit.

The USSR and Czechoslovakia most resolutely condemn Israel's criminal aggression against sovereign Lebanon and the Palestinian people as well as Washington's open assistance to Tel Aviv. As a result of the crimes of the israeli military, new seeds of hatred and animosity have been sown in the Middle East. The abyss between Israel and its Arab neighbours has become even deeper. There is no and can be no Middle East settlement through Israeli annexation of Arab territories and a war of extermination against the Palestinian people, separate deals and machinations.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia demand an immediate end to the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the lifting of its barbaric siege of that country's capital -- Beirut. They declare in support of a lasting and just political settlement of the Middle East crisis considering the rights and legitimate interest of all peoples in that region.

In their active quest of ways for peace, the socialist countries strive to widen international cooperation. There must be peace on Earth, in which all peoples have a vital stake. Hence it is the direct duty of responsible political figures to put a stop to the dangerous build up of international tensions, to reverse international relations into the channel of detente and strengthen trust between countries of different social systems. The dangers threatening the world are great, but there are even greater opportunities for preventing the threat of war. Full use should be made of these opportunities.

The meeting between Comrades Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak proceeded in a cordial fraternal atmosphere and was notable for complete identity of views.

Levin Commentary

LD311844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Viktor Levin Commentary]

[Text] The analysis of the contempary international situation made by Comrades Brezhnev and Husak confirms both that there have been serious complications in international affairs and that their main source is the adventurist behavior of the present American administration. The reality of the contemporary world is such that the initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries comes up against a blank wall in Washington. At the second special United Nations General Assembly session on disarmament, the Soviet Union took the bold, unprecedented step of proclaiming its renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons. Washington pretended that this did not concern it. The Soviet Union proposed a precise, definite, and completely realistic program of restricting nuclear weapons in Europe, a program based on the principle of equal security for both sides. But the United States stubbornly strives for unilateral advantages for itself. The same applies to the problem of restricting and reducing strategic weapons.

The list of negative actions by the American administration, of actions making the international situation worse, includes all world problems. It is impossible to close one's eyes to them; and Comrades Brezhnev and Husak, having exchanged views on topical questions of external affairs, noted that the dangers threatening the world are great. But they also stressed that even more significant are the opportunities of averting the nuclear threat. Yes, we live in a complex time, but the whole course of the development of the achievements of the socialist countries, the scale of the communist workers' movement, and the growth of national liberation movements provide grounds for optimism and confidence that the development of international relations may be diverted into the channel of detente, on to the path of strengthening trust among countries with different social systems; that is, a return to the spirit of Helsinki, to the charter of peaceful coexistence, set out in the Final Act signed exactly 7 years ago.

The socialist states see opportunities to avert the nuclear threat and are filled with resolve to exploit them to the full. Evidence of this is the peaceful initatives announced by the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries and their sincere strivings to extend international cooperation in order that the world might be peaceful. All the external political activities of the socialist countries are imbued with confidence in the triumph of the ideas of peace. This confidence is clearly reflected in the official report on the friendly meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Gustav Husak.

Husak's Departure

LD011326 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS -- Gustav Husak, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic who was vacationing in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee left for home today.

SHAROV ON LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, SPEECHES

LD310034 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1600 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] A correspondent for the newspaper PRAVDA in Belgrade, Valentin Sharov, writes in today's issue on the results of the LCY Central Committee plenum which was held recently. The work of the plenum, the correspondent writes, evoked great interest in the country. This can be explained by the series of causes [as received] and, above all, by its agenda. Valentin Sharov directs readers' attention to the report by Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other speeches at the plenum which looked at an activization of the work of party organizations and at questions connected with economic stabilization. Virtually all speakers, PRAVDA writes, spoke about the need to improve intraparty work and to ensure the vanguard role of the LCY, a necessary condition for the realization of the decisions of the 12th party congress.

REPORT ON SCHMIDT'S TRIP: U.S.-FRG DIFFERENCES

LD302054 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, July 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vitaliy Vinogradov reports: Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has returned to the FRG today after unofficial visits to the USA and Canada.

The trip to beyond the ocean by the head of the FRG's Government took place against the background of the sharp aggravation of differences between the FRG and the USA on a whole complex of problems. As is clear from reports by correspondents of West German newspapers, Helmut Schmidt, in conversations with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and representatives of U.S. trade-and-economic circles, did not conceal concern and discontent over the Washington administration's measures aimed at undermining mutually-beneficial business cooperation between the FRG and the Soviet Union. The chancellor of the FRG condemned the diktat to which the USA is resorting in relations with its West European partners. On behalf of the Common Market countries, Helmut Schmidt expressed regret and dissatisfaction in view of the protectionist measures of the USA in the field of trade with these countries, first of all because of the high bank rates, which are having a negative effect on the economies and currencies of West European countries.

However, as is clear from press reports, U.S. high-ranking political figures, having heard the arguments adduced by the guest from the FRG, limited themselves to noting them. Guided by the interests of their own monopolistic industrial associations, they did not show an intention to make concessions to West European partners. As the newspaper NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG points out today, President Reagan at his latest press conference made it clear that, contrary to all the conversations, nothing will change in the diametrically opposite stands of the sides. He adhered to his point of view in a die-hard manner. Thus, the newspaper writes, the U.S. President was not impressed by the arguments as to the questionable nature of sanctions with regard to the "gas-pipes" deal.

All this indicates that differences between the FRG and the USA have not been smoothed over and continue to grow acute. At today's press conference in Bonn, a spokesman of the FRG's Government stressed that Reagan's arguments against the "gas-pipes" deal are "illogical and hardly convincing."

KHABAROV ON SPAIN'S NATO, U.S. RELATIONS

LD311208 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Yaroslav Khabarov Commentary]

[Text] Spain officially joined NATO on 30 May this year. From then on, it took upon itself certain international political commitments which place its foreign policy in a concrete, limited framework. To a considerable extent, the United States and NATO determine the nature of Spain's foreign relations. Many Spaniards are asking themselves: What does the country's incorporation into the Western political-military bloc carry with it? What will the consequences of Spain's inclusion in NATO's military structure be?

One of the main military commitments which Washington and NATO would like to impose on Spain is its commitment to accept the installation of U.S. nuclear arms on Spanish soil. They can tell us that on joining NATO, the Spanish Government said U.S. nuclear missiles would not be sited on Spanish territory without the Spaniard's consent. Furthermore, the point freeing Spain from the obligation of accepting Washington's demands on the matter has been previously set out in the new U.S.-Spain treaty. However, one may doubt the sincerity of all of these promises.

Not long ago, EL PAIS said that NATO's aim consists precisely in achieving the deployment of nuclear missile complexes on Spanish territory in order to strengthen NATO's offensive capabilities. Quoting well-informed sources, the newspaper says that NATO does not recognize Spain's right to be a nuclear-free country. There is no doubt that when this question is tackled for real, NATO, and especially the United States, will use everything they have to achieve -- through promises, persuasion and threats -- the desired result. Spain's position in such talks will clearly be very weak if we consider the fact that it has no room to maneuver.

But this is just one of the things that has to be taken into account when studying the consequences which will befall Spain as a result of its entry into the North Atlantic political-military organization. There are other things too. Let's take, for example, the question of the so-called modernization of the Spanish Armed Forces. Washington promised to help Spain modernize its army, navy and air force. This help is presented by the United States as disinterested financing of Spain's expenditures on military hardware. Let's look at just one example. Spanish military chiefs have been persuaded to buy 84 F-18A fighter jets; this will cost the Spanish taxpayer 2 billion dollars. They say that the money for this will be received from the United States, but at the same time they forget to say that this aid is really rental payment so that the Americans can use their bases on Spanish territory. Now that Spain is a member of NATO, these bases are a combat target and therefore a threat to the security of Spain itself. The U.S. money paid "in compensation for" the rent is also being presented as philanthropic aid. It cannot be said that the huge cost of modernizing the army will fall on the Spanish taxpayer.

There are plans for Spain to buy a large amount of the very latest in other military hardware; the resources of the military budget will also have to be spent on this. According to the draft sent to the Congress of Deputies, this budget will cost 2,154,326,000,000 pesetas and will be spent over the next 10 years. During the course of these 10 years, the price of military hardware will go up, which will place a further burden on the ordinary Spaniard.

A no less dangerous aspect of the Spanish Armed Forces' integration into NATO is the possibility of Spanish military unit's participating in the joint military units under the NATO flag. In an interview with DIARIO 160, Minister of Defense Oliart did not rule out the future possibility of a Spanish army battalion or other unit forming part of the Rapid Deployment Forces. The minister said that the final decision on this would be made after Spain's integration into NATO's military structure. This possibility means that in certain circumstances, Spanish soldiers would have to fight a long way from their native land for reasons alien to Spain's national interests. The possibility cannot be ruled out of such participation by Spanish soldiers in punitive operations with countries in regions such as North Africa or the Middle East, where the United States and other NATO partners have what they call areas of vital interest to them. These are just some of the consequences related to Spain's military integration into NATO.

COMMENTARY ON CYPRUS DOSSIER, U.S. INVOLVEMENT

NC302153 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1800 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Greek Government and the country's opposition parties have agreed to establish a special committee to investigate the participation of the junta of the Black Generals in the July 1974 coup in Cyprus. Our commentator writes:

This decision by Athens has been fully supported by the Cyprus Government which, through its announcement, took the [words indistinct] of the advisory committee to open the Cyprus dossier. A representative of this advisory committee added that Nicosia many times took the initiative for a public investigation of those Greek actions which caused the tragic events in the summer of 1974. Despite all this, the Cyprus dossier was not opened then, although broad circles of democratic public opinion, both in Greece and Cyprus, persistently demanded that the culprits responsible for the Cypriot people's ordeal be named and punished -- an ordeal the consequences of which affected almost every citizen of the island and threatened the country's independence.

Even now life on the island has not returned to the pace it enjoyed prior to the July 1974 events and the Cypriot people are continuing their struggle to preserve their fatherland's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Why wasn't there any investigation of the fresh clues during those dramatic days? The New Democracy government which was in power then did not agree to open the Cyprus dossier because this would allegedly cause some damage to Greece's national interest. Even then, though, many poeple in both Greece and Cyprus realized that it was in the interest of the Greeks for the world to know exactly who was behind the coupists in Cyprus, who was trying to overthrow the legal government on the island headed by Archbishop Makarios with arms, who was interested (in ending) the nonaligned policy of the Republic of Cyprus, a policy which gave and continues to give Cyprus great authority in the international arena.

Apparently some 8 years were needed to get answers to these questions. Will they ever manage to fully resolve this issue? Much time has gone by since then, and it has not been ruled out that with the passing of time some documents that could have shed light on the backstage arsonists responsible for the Cypriot people's ordeal have disappeared. It was no accident when the Greek press drew attention to one of the reasons which it felt prevented the opening of the Cyprus dossier 8 years ago: specifically, the fact that the conspiracy was conceived by the U.S. CIA.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH AKEL LEADER IN MOSCOW

LD302228 Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS -- A meeting was held at the CPSU Central Committee on Thursday between Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and (Ezekias Papaioannou), secretary general of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL).

In the course of the meeting views were exchanged on topical international issues, the communist and working class movement and the Cyprus problem. The sides strongly condemned the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, which became possible as a result of the stand taken by the USA and with its direct support. They expressed solidarity with the fighting Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

Confidence was reaffirmed that a speediest settlement of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the U.N. resolutions and the agreements reached on Cyprus will be an important contribution to strengthening peace in the eastern Mediterranean and all over the world. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION'S ICELAND VISIT

LD301754 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1223 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Reykjavik, 30 Jul (TASS) -- The city authorities of Reykjavik held a reception in honor of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by I.Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is in Iceland on an official visit.

D. Oddson, the mayor of Reykjavik, noted in his speech that in spite of the differences in state structure, Iceland and the Soviet Union have much that unites them. They maintain good and equitable relations. The mayor of the Icelandic capital expressed the hope that Iceland and the USSR will continue to have stable relations, which is of major importance, particularly in the present unstable situation.

At the reception held by the Icelandic Althing, the leader of the Soviet parliamentary delegation and J. Helgason, speaker of the Althing, positively assessed the developing parliamentary relations between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Icelandic parliament, which facilitate mutual understanding and the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Iceland.

TASS STATEMENT DEMANDS UN ACTION AGAINST ISRAEL

LD011716 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 1 Aug 82

["Israel Must Be Compelled To Stop the Aggression -- TASS Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] [no dateline given] Israeli forces started a large-scale offensive on the besieged west Beirut. Shock forces of the Israeli Army -- tanks, planes, artillery, warships, were sent against the courageous defenders of the city. Casualties among the peaceful population of the city are increasing. Residential quarters are being destroyed. Even hospitals are being subjected to the piratic attack. Aimed shelling is made at districts where foreign embassies are situated. What is now staged by the Israeli barbarians in Beirut is a veritable genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The destruction of the Lebanese capital is a new horrible crime of the Israeli military which is being committed with cynical contempt for the decision that was just adopted by the Security Council, the decision demanding that Israel immediately lift the blockade of Beirut.

The interaction of Israel and the United States was manifested once again with particular clarity in this connection. The United States was the only member of the Security Council that did not support the demand on the lifting of the blockade and thus blessed the ruling clique of Israel to the storming of the Lebanese capital. Thus under the cover of "pacifying" efforts of the U.S. administration the aggressor was mustering forces for the present offensive. All these facts show convincingly that Washington bears the responsibility for the brigandage alongside with Tel Aviv.

The crimes of the Israeli military in Lebanon perpretrated with the complicity of the United States cause anger and indignation all over the world, sow new seeds of hatred and animosity in the Middle East, deepen the rift between Israel and Arab states and peoples.

The conscience of mankind, of all who cannot remain indifferent to grief and suffering of people demands an immediate end to wholesale murders committed by the brutal aggressor on Lebanese land. By its crimes Israel actually places itself outside the international community whose will and demands it grossly and brazenly flouts.

The leading circles of the Soviet Union hold that the adoption of effective measures to cut short the aggression must not be put off any longer. The United Nations Security Council should urgently discuss and take against the aggressor every measure envisaged by the Charter of the United Nations Organization.
The aggression must stop.
August 1.

UN HOLDS EMERGENCY MEETING ON LEBANON

LD020720 Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 2 TASS -- The United Nations Security Council Sunday held another emergency meeting requested by the Government of Lebanon to discuss the fresh Israeli large-scale act of aggression against that country when Tel Aviv troops, breaking the eighth cease-fire in a row fiercely bombarded Beirut and launched an assault on the city from several directions. It is noted at the United Nations headquarters that during that operation too Israeli invaders made wise use of the most barbarous types of latest U.S. weapons such as cluster, pellet and phosphorous bombs. It is said in U.N. circles that, according to reports from Lebanon, Israel has adopted a cynical tactics -- when agreeing to a cease-fire, it observes it for precisely as long as it take it to replenish the depleted stocks of U.S. deadly weapons.

The Security Council adopted a resolution instructing the United Nations secretary-general immediately to deploy U.N. observers in the area of Beirut to monitor the situation in and around the city. The council, confirming its earlier resolutions, made another demand for an immediate cease-fire and a cessation of all hostilities in Lebanon. The United Nation's secretary-general was requested to report back to the council on compliance with the resolution as soon as possible but not later than four hours since its adoption.

The vote on the resolution was delayed for more than four hours because the U.S. delegation rejected the original draft which was sponsored by Arab countries and which directly referred to Israel as the culprit to blame for the violation of the cease-fire. It was only after this reference to the U.S. stooge had been removed that the U.S. representative agreed to vote for the resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

Speaking at the session, Lebanon's permanent representative to the United Nations Ghassan Tuwayni read out a message from Shafiq al-Wazzan, head of the Lebanese Government, to the U.S. secretary-general calling on the United Nations to come to the help of the Lebanese people and save Beirut, at which the Israeli military machine, despite the Security Council's resolutions, was dealing unprecedented blows. The Lebanese prime minister said that the 600,000-strong population of Beirut had become the target of Israel's barbarous aerial, land and sea bombardments.

Zuhdi Labib at-Tarazi, permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organisation at the United Nations, said that the new fierce attack of the Israeli Army on Beirut had been committed with U.S. support. According to preliminary estimates, he disclosed, the Israeli military had bombed and shelled Beirut with some 80,000 thousand bombs and shells on July 30 and 31. Tel Aviv continued efforts to execute its plan of razing Beirut from the face of the earth.

Israeli actions, said Soviet representative Richard Ovinnikov, were a new crudest breach of all council resolutions adopted since the start of the invasion of Lebanon. Ink had hardly dried on the latest of them, demanding that Tel Aviv immediately lift the siege of Beirut, when the Israeli military started another round of the bloody massacre in Lebanon. That fact eloquently spoke for itself demonstrating Tel Aviv's desire at all cost to continue the policy of genocide against the Lebanese and Palestine organisation. The Zionist leadership of Israel, of course, would not behave so arrogantly and impudently if their patrons had done even if so little as to stir a finger to prevent another Israeli aggression.

ISRAELI SHELLS DAMAGE SOVIET EMBASSY IN BEIRUT

LD310942 Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut July 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vetrov reports:

For the sixth time during Israel's current war against Lebanon the Israeli military shelled on Fiday the territory of the Soviet Embassy in Beirut. Two large-calibre 155-mm phosphorous artillery shells exploded there. One shell exploded 10-15 metres away from the main building of the embassy. The other shell hit the auxiliary structure adjoining the building and caused serious damage. A fire started from the burst of the second shell. Staff of the embassy managed to quench the fire.

The building of the Soviet cultural centre was also damaged by Israeli bombings and shelling. Several air bombs and large-calibre artillery shells hit the area in the radius of 100 meters from the center. The windows of the building were smashed. Residential and service premises were damaged.

Not one of the members of the staff of the Soviet institutions in Lebanon was injured.

'Deliberate' Firing

LD011148 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 1 Aug 82

["Killers Should Be Stopped" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigory Vasilyev writes: Having surrounded west Beirut, Zionist barbarians are trying in their impotent rage to break down the heroic resistance of the city's defenders. Densely populated neighborhoods of the city come under indiscriminate and heavy shelling and bombardment from the sea, land and air. Peaceful civilians -- children, women and old people -- are dying. Israel is aiming for a complete destruction of Beirut, one of the centers of human civilization. Exclusively civilian targets come under attack: hospitals, schools, hotels, and residential buildings are being destroyed.

The buildings of diplomatic missions of Bulgaria, Algeria, France, Spain and a number of other countries also came under fire. Impudent Israeli bandits several times deliberately fired rockets and phosphorus shells at the territory of the Soviet Embassy and trade mission, conducting aimed fire which has caused substantial material damage.

Today, too, aggressors conduct deliberate and aimed fire at the areas where the Soviet Embassy and trade mission are situated. Shells, air bombs and rockets are also exploding in the area where the TASS bureau is situated.

Having violated another ceasefire agreement, Israeli troops mounted a new attack on west Beirut 24 hours before the talks (officially announced by Lebanon's Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus) on the implementation of the Jidda plan for the settlement of the Lebanese crisis were scheduled to begin. It is obvious that the government of fascist and terrorist Begin is aiming for disrupting the settlement at any cost, for eliminating physically the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Lebanese national partiotic forces. This is also evidenced by the fact that Tel Aviv, relying on the United States, arrogantly ignored the resolution of the United Nations Security Council demanding an end to the blockade of Beirut. But really, the aggressor supported by overseas patrons increasingly lets itself go. It is high time to put a straight jacket on Zionist killers who, it looks, can no longer understand the language by means of which normal people communicate.

Heavily Shelled

LD011816 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 1 TASS -- TASS correspondents Aleksandr Bogatyrev and Nikolay Vetrov report:

Since this morning the Israeli military created a bloody Sunday for peaceful people -- Lebanese and Palestinians in west Beirut. For over half a day Israeli avaiation, tanks, artillery and ships continue barbarous shelling from sea and land and bombings of residential quarters causing the destruction of tens of residential houses and buildings, hotels, a mosque, churches, the Berber hospital and a number of other hospitals, schools and the building of Arab University of the capital. The buildings of 23 diplomatic representations of foreign powers were destroyed or seriously damaged. The Soviet Embassy, commercial representation, the building of new cultural centre of the USSR in Lebanon were heavily shelled and bombed again. Tens of fires are raging in the city. Nobody is extinguishing them. According to first estimates, over 400 people among peaceful population were killed or wounded. 170 thousand shells, rockets, mines and bombs were fired at city quarters.

Since this morning, Israeli planes made over 150 raids on peaceful homes of Lebanese and Palestinians in west Beirut. During bombing and shellings, the Israeli forces alongside with conventional ammunitions also used banned by international conventions cluster and pellet bombs, 155-mm phosphorous shells, as well as napalm.

Joint units of the Palestinians resistance movement -- national patriotic forces resolutely rebuffed the aggressor in all directions. All attacks of the Israeli interventionist forces in the area of the Beirut international airport were parried. A landing force which the Israelis tried to land in the area of the Semirland hotel was thrown into the sea. The enemy suffered heavy casualties and lost vast volumes of equipment. According to a report of the Palestinian news agency WAFA, the Israeli forces lost today in killed or wounded more than 80 officers and men. More than 30 tanks and armoured carriers of the Israelis, weapons of field artillery, mine throwers and other equipment was destroyed. Fierce fighting continues south and southeast of west Beirut.

The Prime Minister of Lebanon Shafiq al-Wazzan sent to the United Nations secretary general a message with the demand to immediately interfere and put an end to wholesale murder by the Israeli forces of peaceful Lebanese and Palestinian citizens, to end the systematic destruction by the agressor of the western sector of the Lebanese capital.

Planes, ships, tanks and artillery of Israel do not stop striking at west Beirut for a single moment, turning into ruins beautiful streets, embankments and squares of west Beirut, its buildings and palaces.

SHAMIR VISITS U.S. TO COORDINATE ACTION

LD021020 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 2 TASS -- Israel's Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir arrived in the U.S. capital Sunday to hold talks with President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and to meet a number of congressmen.

U.S. observers point out that urgent consultations to coordinate further actions of Israel in the course of the aggression in Lebanon which has been perpetrated with U.S. full support, is the main purpose of Shamir's visit. This follows from a statement of the Israeli minister made at the Dulles Airport. Touching upon the large-scale offensive of the Israeli military on peaceful housing estates of west Beirut, Shamir said: "At a moment when the Lebanon crisis is approaching its solution (let us hope for that), it is important that Israel and the U.S. continue to maintain close contacts with each other. Our aims concerning Lebanon are identical."

Shamir did not conceal what these aims were: He unceremoniously demanded the withdrawal of forces of the Palestine resistance movement from west Beirut and the proscription of the Palestine Liberation Organisation from Lebanon. President Reagan also came up with an outright ultimatum to the Palestinian patriots. Upon the return from his Camp David country residence, he told journalists that the Israeli troops would not be withdrawn from Lebanon "unless other forces are withdrawn from that country."

The policy of complicity with the aggressors, who are striving to eliminate the whole nation, arouses growing indignation in the United States. Congressmen Paul McCloskey (Republican, California) and Nick Rahall (Democrat, West Virginia) who have just returned from a tour of the Middle East, said that Israel took advantage of ceasefires, which it declares when it pleases, to consolidate its own military positions and then provoked the Palestinian resistance force into violating the ceasefire. N. Rahall stressed that, according to some evidence, the Reagan administration is well aware of these provocations by Israel.

PLO OFFICIAL ASSESSES SOVIET STAND AS POSITIVE

LD301718 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 30 (TANJUG) -- Palestinians will remain in Lebanon, since they must keep armed forces which will defend it from a possible new Israeli pogrom and assaults by Lebanese rightist Phalanges, PLO permanent representative in Moscow Muhammad ash-Sha'ir stated Friday, indicating a near significant change in the situation in Lebanon.

Speaking at a press conference in Moscow, Ash-Sha'ir stated that the armed struggle of Palestinians will continue. Ash-Sha'ir criticized "the U.S. open interference," calls to Palestinians to capitulate and the proposal to send multinational forces to Lebanon. He described all those attempts, and Philip Habib's mission as well, as an endeavour to involve Lebanon, and then Jordan and Syria, into the process of separate agreement-making with Israel.

Ash-Sha'ir assessed the Soviet stand on the situation in Lebanon as positive, that is, he turned down the assertion that in this situation the USSR is inactive.

'Solidarity and Assistance'

LD301842 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] There is no power in the world that can liquidate the Palestinian resistance movement, stated Ash-Sha'ir, head of the PLO representation in the USSR, at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists in Moscow today. We have the solidarity and assistance of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all people of good will on our side, he noted.

ARAB LEAGUE ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON LEBANON

LD301436 Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Damascus, Jul 30, TASS -- A session of the League of Arab States (LAS) special committee on Lebanon came to a close in Jidda, (Saudi Arabia). It was attended by the ministers of foreign affairs of Kuwait, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia, by a representative of Algeria, by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as well as by Chedli Klibi, LAS secretary general.

Chedli Klibi read out the resolution adopted by the participants in the session. The resolution points out that the committee discussed all aspects of the situation in Lebanon, and on the basis of full consent of all members of the committee, stated the need to act in the following directions at the present stage:

Commitment to the ceasefire; the Palestine Liberation Organization should declare its decision to move its armed forces from Beirut. Guarantees about this movement and about the security of the Palestinian refugee camps should be determined by agreement between the Lebanese Government and the Palestine Liberation Organization;

Efforts to lift the Israeli siege on Beirut and its suburbs by means of the withdrawal of Israeli forces; the Lebanese Government should take all the measures conducive to the security and safety of the inhabitants of Beirut and its suburbs, including the Palestinian refugee camps; the participation of international forces in the process of guaranteeing security and safety in Beirut and its suburbs; the Arab states carry out the necessary political action to help Lebanon have U.N. Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 fully executed.

The resolutions, as is known, call for an end to the military operations in Lebanon, and demand that Israel "immediately and unconditionally withdraw its armed forces to the internationally recognized borders of Lebanon."

The committee reaffirmed the Arab states' determination to secure an end to the Zionist aggression against Lebanon and to the tragedy which the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples are experiencing.

EGYPTIAN ATTITUDE TO LEBANON CRISIS ASSESSED

Minister's Washington Statement

LD312108 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] A meeting took place in Washington yesterday between President Reagan and Kamal Hasan 'Ali, the Egyptian foreign minister. After the meeting a Reagan administration official said that Washington does not intend even in principle, to agree with the idea of setting up a national Palestinian home, or with proposals to establish the principle of self-determination for the Palestinians. Such was the reply of a representative of the Reagan administration -- whose name was not disclosed -- to Kamal Hasan 'Ali, who had alluded to the need to find a homeland for the Palestinians or to provide them with the possibility of self-determination within the framework of a just peace.

The Egyptian minister's statement is surprising, to say the least. The Egyptian minister knows perfectly well that there is no need for the Palestinians to look for a homeland. They have a homeland, but the Zionists occupy it with the full support of the United States. If we pursue the logic of Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali, his proposal to seek a homeland for the Palestinians can only be interpreted as (?official approval in Cairo) for Tel Aviv's policy of annexing Palestinian land.

Change in Cairo Propaganda

LD302126 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Throughout this week I have closely followed the developments in Cairo's and its propaganda organs' official attitude toward the Lebanese tragedy. I must point out a certain change in the language of semiofficial Egyptian propaganda toward the United States: The AL-AHRAM and AL-AKHBAR newspapers have never before published utterances in such a sharp tone hostile to America because of events in Lebanon. Judge for yourselves:

For instance, AL-AKHBAR, commenting on the U.S. President's official envoy Philip Habib's mission, said that he will do everything in order to satisfy Israel's interest. AL-AHRAM criticized the United States for its anti-Palestinian attitude, and both Cairo papers declared that Washington is attempting, through its special envoy, to deceive the Arabs about its intentions (?particularly) in Lebanon and the Middle East in general.

As you see, gentlemen, it is very unusual to find such utterances about the United States, with which the Egyptian regime until now has been seeking to strengthen its relations, in progovernment Cairo papers.

I would also like to refer here to the following issue: One would think that the reason behind these AL-AKHBAR and AL-AHRAM statements is to a certain extend what President Husni Mubarak said in his speech on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the liberating anti-imperialist Egyptian revolution. The Egyptian president denounced the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian people and described this barbaric aggression as a violation of the spirit of peace and a return to the concepts of war and the logic of crude power.

I would like, gentlemen, to emphasize in this respect that Israel has always followed this very policy since its establishment; its policy toward the Arabs was and still is based on the concepts of war and the logic of crude power. The clearest evidence of this are the current tragic events in Lebanon. There Israel flagrantly violates all bases of international legitimacy and humanitarian ethics. Therefore the spirit of peace, Israel's violation of which was referred to by the Egyptian president, was always foreign to Israel's rulers.

President Mubarak then acknowledged in his speech on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Egyptian revolution the Palestinian people's right in rejecting the Israeli occupation and in struggling against it with all legitimate means.

We say on this occasion, gentlemen, that the legitimacy and justice of the Palestinian people's liberation struggle are recognized in numerous UN resolutions and the Egyptian president's acknowledgement added nothing to it. However, as long as the words have been said we should wait, it seems, for tangible actions to follow: This is what numerous forces in the Arab world are now stressing.

However, the Egyptian leadership is still satisfied with uttering denunciations of the Israeli aggression on Lebanon and of the support it receives from the United States. In this respect political observers in the Middle East express the viewpoint that Egypt's leadership is thus trying to elevate its status in the Arab world following its deterioration caused by following As-Sadat's [word indistinct] policy. Time will tell.

PDRY LEADER DEFENDS SOVIET AID TO ARABS

LD312124 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Aden, July 31 TASS -- The assertions by reactionary Arab propaganda that the Soviet Union does not render effective help to the Arabs in their struggle against the Israeli aggressors are not only aimed at undermining Soviet-Arab friendship but are also indicative of existing connections between Arab reaction and U.S. imperialism. This has been stated in an interview with the newspaper 14 OCTOBER by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, president of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

It is well-known to everybody, he said, that to counterbalance the U.S. veto at the United Nations in favour of Israel and the direct support by the U.S. military for the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, the Soviet Union renders effective assistance to the Arab people of Palestine and the people of Lebanon, and this assistance is highly appreciated by them.

The Soviet Union, rendering this real and effective support to the Arabs, does not accompany its actions with a propagandist publicity but is acting confidently, aware of its internationalist duty, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani went on to say. He pointed out that the reactionary forces of the Arab world are trying to frustrate the convocation of an all-Arab summit [words indistinct] a conference is not convened now that the blood of our brothers, women and children is being shed, what sense will it be in convening it in the future, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani pointed out.

Israel, with direct support of those circles headed by the USA, started a new war aimed at eliminating the Palestinian revolution, at destroying the Arab people of Palestine, and at establishing Zionist dominance in Lebanon. In this connection one would like to remind those who remain indifferent to the fate of the Palestinian and Lebanese Arab peoples that the patriots' detachments, fighting against the occupiers, are defending not only Lebanon but the dignity of the Arab nation as well and are resisting not only the USA and Israel but also racism, fascism and genocide which are hostile to the cause of peace and progress of all the peoples of the world.

Democratic Yemen, giving support to the embattled patriots of the Palestinian revolution and the people of Lebanon, is calling on other Arab peoples as well to render all-round and effective assistance to them in the face of a threat of the seizure of their lands and physical extermination of the Palestinians, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani said.

KING HUSAYN CALL FOR MIDEAST CONFERENCE WELCOMED

LD312018 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 31 Jul 82

[From "Window on the Arab World," presented by A. Timoshkin]

[Summary] King Husayn of Jordan has called for an international conference to resolve the Middle East crisis to be attended by all interested parties, including the Palestinians, the Soviet Union and Europe.

The king said that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon has suspended the Camp David agreements. "King Husayn's call for an international conference on the Middle East may be regarded as yet another indication of the growing support for Soviet proposals concerning this matter, the proposals made by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress last February." Leonid Brezhnev said that the Soviet Union was willing to take part in an international conference in a spirit of constructive good will.

"The Soviet Union is prepared to fulfill this task alongside interested parties among the Arabs, foremost among them of course being the PLO, and with the United States, Europe and all those who show a genuine desire to guarantee a just peace in the Middle East."

AL-ASAD SPEECH TO SYRIAN ARMED FORCES CITED

LD011646 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Damascus August 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Zhudro reports:

The barbarous aggression against Lebanon and brutal methods of annihilation of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples used by Israel again show that the ruling Tel Aviv clique is striving to seize more Arab lands, to establish its hegemony in the Middle East, said Syria's President Hafiz al-Asad.

In an address to the armed forces on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the formation of the national Syrian Army observed here today, Hafiz al-Asad said that relying on U.S. backing Israel brazenly interferes in the internal affairs of Lebanon, in its relations with other Arab countries.

The president highly assessed the actions of the Syrian officers and men who assisted the Palestinians and Lebanese patriots in frustrating the Israeli "blitzkrieg". Hafiz al-Asad stressed that the Syrian forces duly rebuffed the aggressor, showing a high level of combat preparedness. The Syrian Army, the president said, is fighting for the right cause. It is protecting the land, honour and dignity of Arabs. It is fighting for the establishment of a just peace in the region.

IZVESTIYA TERMS HABIB MISSION 'DUBIOUS DIPLOMACY'

LD311706 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS -- "The main task of the emissary of the White House is to strive by dubious diplomacy to legalize politically the results of the acts of aggression and international brigandige staged by the Israeli rulers with vigorous backing and complicity of the United States", Konstantin Geyvandov writes in IZVESTIYA, commenting on the results of Philip Habib's "mediatory mission" to the Middle East. "It was so when Israeli planes bombed out the Iraqi atomic reactor near Baghdad. It was so when in the summer of last year the Israeli military sharply escalated armed provocations in the south of Lebanon. In those days Philip Habib was in the Middle East".

"Habib's 'mission' during the present Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the siege of west Beirut is no different from previous missions", the author writes. "It is no secret that he did nothing to put an end to the genocide committed against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and, actually becoming a mouthpiece of the aggressor, was bargaining about the terms of capitulation of the Palestinian resistance movement and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon", the author writes.

"One of Mr. Habib's main concerns during the trip is to find a 'national home' for the Palestinians whom Habib's masters and their accomplices would now like to drive out of Lebanon, in other words to implement the idea of Israel's Zionist rulers about resettling the people driven out of Palestine in various Arab countries which would enable the Israeli rulers to 'drop this item from the agenda'", the commentary says.

"But these intentions of the U.S. emissary were easily seen through in Arab capitals and even the partner of the United States and Israel in the Camp David deals Egypt pointed out to Habib that it regards Palestine as the only acceptable national home for the Palestinians".

"Another escalation of brutalities against the besieged west Beirut and its courageous defenders, the escalation with the aim of making (?Habib's) 'argumentation' on the basis of the decisions of the Israeli Government 'weightier' did not help the U.S.-Israeli 'strategic allies'", Geyvandov writes. "These atrocities only confirmed the current phrase used in the region that whenever the sinister figure of Philip Habib appears in the Arab East, blood is being spilt there".

U.S. BEARS RESPONSIBILITY FOR ISRAELI ACTIONS

LD011204 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 01 Aug 82

["The United States' Policy Based on Oil and Blood" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

The blood-letting the Palestinian and Lebanese people, thousands upon thousands of men, women and children, have long been suffering at the hands of Israeli aggressors today escalated into a veritable bloodbath -- on the night of July 31 August 1, having murderously violated another ceasefire agreement, Israel sent all of the fighting services of its land forces into assault on Beirut, heavily bombarded the city from the air and started to land an amphibious force from the sea.

Judging from the scale of the bandit combat operations, Tel Aviv has embarked on the implementation of the final part of its plan for a physical destruction of the Arab people of Palestine, for giant holocast.

Let us note that the world press, reporting the developments in Lebanon, mentions one more country situated thousands of kilometers away from the eastern Mediterranean, from the place where Israeli aggressors have started a veritable massacre. This country is the United States of America. This is quite logical and rightful, for Washington equally shares responsibility with Tel Aviv for this atrocious crime. It is obvious to the whole wide world that without U.S. political support, without U.S. economic aid, without U.S.-manufactured planes, artillery, shells, phosphorus and cluster bombs, without U.S. chemical weapons, Israel would have never dared to embark on this criminal venture.

As has become known, the current aggression against another Arab country, Lebanon, was planned and elaborated jointly by U.S. and Israeli politicians and generals. Admissions to this effect are made in Washington itself cynically and openly. This must be because the expansionist, annexationist plans of Israel fully coincide with the theory openly and cynically proclaimed by Washington -- the theory of "the protection of vital interests of the United States" in any region of the world, in this case the protection of the interests of U.S. oil monopolies in the Middle East. It is precisely with the blood-stained hands of Israeli invaders that the United States ensures this "protection".

A methodical and barbarous destruction of Beirut, the extermination of civilian residents of the Lebanese capital and Palestinians, whose only blame is that they have not given up the intention to return to their land, to their homes -- all this disproves the fabrications of Tel Aviv Zionists concerning the "defense" and of U.S. hegemonists concerning the "protection". Today's developments on the Lebanese soil clearly demonstrate that the vital interests of Palestinian and Lebanese women and children are at a basic variance with the "vital interests" of U.S. politicians and their Israeli hirelings, that Washington's policy in the Middle East brings death and destruction to the Arabs, and that the tragedy taking place in Beirut's streets today is a direct result of such a policy.

There isn't the slightest doubt, however -- and this is evidenced by the staunchness and outrage of the Palestinian and Lebanese patriots, putting up heroic resistance to tne aggressor, evidenced by historical experience, that the just cause, legitimate vital interests of Arab peoples will inevitably triumph.

IRANIAN, IRAQI DIFFERING WAR CLAIMS REPORTED

LD301618 Moscow TASS in English 1226 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Tehran July 30 TASS -- Iranian forces continue advancing toward the Iraqi city of Basra. A joint military communique of the central staff of the corps of "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" and the joint staff of the armed forces that was circulated here reports that Iranian forces penetrated to the depth of 12 kilometres into the defences of the Iraqi Army. The enemy's tank batallion was destroyed. 250 servicemen were killed, 100 were taken prisoner. Iranian artillery is shelling on highways linking Basra with other districts of Iraq.

Baghdad July 30 TASS -- Iraqi forces rebuffed the offensive of Iranian forces in the area east of Basra, says the latest communique of the supreme military command of Iraq. A large party of the Iranian forces has been blocked and routed. An official representative of the Iraqi Army reported that 12 tanks and other military equipment was destroyed. The enemy's casualties amounted to 1950 servicemen.

LATE REPORT: BREZHNEV SENDS MESSAGE TO REAGAN

LD021318 Moscow TASS in English 1312 GMT 2 Aug 82

["Leonid Brezhnev's Message to U.S. President" -- TASS headline]

[Text] [no dateline received] In connection with the drastic aggravation of the situation in Lebanon the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev sent a personal message to the President of the United States Ronald Reagan in which he drew his attention to the perfidious actions of Israel which again violated the ceasefire agreement and undertook a massive assault on west Beirut. As a result, peaceful inhabitants are being ruthlessly killed and the town destroyed.

Leonid Brezhnev called on the President of the United States to use most urgently the possibilities at his disposal to stop the continuing annihilation of people in Beirut. The situation is so serious and critical, the message notes, that the adoption of promptest measures is necessary.

It is stressed in the message from the head of the Soviet state that the tragedy of Lebanon, and especially of the population of its capital, will remain an indelible stain also on the conscience of those who could stop the aggressor but did not do so.

[signed] TASS

MOSCOW REPORTS FAILED KENYA COUP ATTEMPT

LD011706 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] There has been an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the Government of Kenya. The coup attempt is reported to have been organized by a group of air force officers who called themselves August the First Revolution. The rebels seized the radio station in the capital, Nairobi, for several hours and broadcast a communique claiming the overthrow of President Daniel Arap Moi. But the coup attempt has been thwarted by troops loyal to the government commanded by General Mohammed. According to the voice of Kenya, government troops are now in full control of the situation and the rebels have been arrested. Casualties are reported.

Further Details

LD012240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] According to reports from Nairobi, troops have suppressed an attempted coup and overthrow of President Daniel Arap Moi staged by a military group in the Kenyan capital today. The attempted coup was staged by military personnel from the Embakazi Air Base situated in a suburb of Nairobi. For several hours they controlled the situation in the city and broadcast a statement about the overthrow of President Arap Moi from a radio station which they seized. The operation to put down the mutiny was headed by an army deputy commander.

Western news agencies report that telephone and telex communications between Nairobi and the outside world are for the moment cut off. Nevertheless, citing reliable circles, the REUTER agency notes that there is still shooting in the streets of the Kenyan capital. Access to the center of the city has been closed by the army and the police. An AFP correspondent reports that the whereabouts of President Daniel Arap Moi are unknown. When the radio announced his overthrow this morning, there was mass looting in the shopping centers of the city; shop windows were smashed and goods plundered.

S. AFRICAN 'INTRUSION' INTO MOZAMBIQUE SCORED

LD301620 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Maputo July 30 TASS -- The military of the racist Republic of South Africa have committed a new armed provocation against the People's Republic of Mozambique. A report circulated here by the information agency of Mozambique says that the republic's armed forces have driven out of the country's territory a South African commando unit that tried on July 22 to cross the border in the area of Resano-Garcia (Maputo Province). Large quantities of military equipment and ammunition were captured during the operation.

This attempted intrusion, the agency notes, was preceded by a series of violations of Mozambique's air space by South African planes and helicopters in the Gaza, Manica and Inhambane Provinces. The report stresses that a concentration of South African troops on the border with Mozambique is now being observed.

The aim of the constant armed provocations by the Pretoria racists is to increase tension on the borders with the People's Republic of Mozambique and to destabilise the people's regime. Also serving these aims is the support given by the South African regime to the bandits from the so called "National Resistance Movement." Pretoria lavishly provides the terrorists from this "movement" with money, arms and equipment. Agents trained by South Africans on South African territory are sent to Mozambique to commit acts of subversion. The racists are acting against people's Mozambique in close contact with the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. As it was evidenced by the exposure in March of last year of the CIA network in Maputo, CIA agents supplied Pretoria with information about economic and military installations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GRENADA DELEGATION'S VISIT

Arrival in Kiev

LD301400 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] The Grenada party and government delegation headed by Maurice Rupert Bishop, chairman of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government, today arrived in kiev from Leningrad. It was met at the airport by Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers; Sokolov, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; and other officials. The envoys of Grenada were greeted by representatives of the working people.

Communique Issued

LD311416 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, a party and government delegation of Grenada was on an official visit to the USSR from 26-31 July. A joint Soviet-Grenadan communique was adopted on the results of the visit. It says in part that the sides express their mutual wish for further expansion of commercial economic, scientific, technical and cultural ties. During a discussion of international problems, both the Soviet Union and Grenada stated their profound concern over the deterioriation of the world situation as a result of the actions of imperialist and reactionary forces.

Maurice Bishop expressed approval and support for the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives, above all for the USSR's decision not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This decision was contained in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament.

The USSR and Grenada severely condemned Israel's piratical attack on Lebanon, and expressed serious concern over the persistent tension in the Caribbean Basin and Central America. Both sides emphasized the urgent need for peaceful, negotiated settlements to the conflicts in those regions.

The full text of the communique will be published in the press.

Further Details

LD311522 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS -- The Soviet and Grenadian sides noted with satisfaction that cooperation based on the principles of equality and mutual respect is successfully developed by the USSR and Grenada. Commercial and economic, scientific and technological and cultural ties are being widened. Contacts strengthen between the CPSU and the New Jewel Movement party and also between public organizations of the two countries.

This is noted in a Soviet-Grenadian communique in connection with the official visit to the USSR by a party and government delegation of Grenada headed by chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement party, Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government Maurice Bishop.

During the visit that was held from July 26 to July 31 there were talks between Maurice Bishop and member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev.

The Soviet side pointed out the positive significance of Grenada's activity in the Non-Aligned Movement which plays a positive role in the struggle for safeguarding peace, for the prevention of nuclear war, against imperialist diktat and aggression, for freedom and independence of peoples, for equitable and mutually advantageous international relations.

During the discussion of international problems the sides expressed profound concern over the continued worsening of the situation in the world as a result of actions of the imperialist and reactionary forces. Of special danger is the United States' course at the spiralling of the arms race, specifically at the widening of production and creation of new means of mass annihilation and its policy of confrontaton and interference in internal affairs of states which undermines the process of detente, leads to the creation of new seats of international tension, enhances the danger of nuclear war. The Soviet Union and Grenada emphasized the imporance of opposing this dangerous militaristic course with the line at the elmination of nuclear threat, at the preservation and consolidation of universal peace, at ending the arms race and at disarmament.

The sides pointed out that in the present complex international situation of special importance is the participation of every country in the constructive quest of a just peaceful settlement of disputed international problems, in the efforts for safeguarding and consolidation of peace.

The USSR and Grenada expressed serious concern over tension presisting in the Caribbean Basin and Central America, emphasized the strong need to resolve the conflict situations existing there in a peaceful way, at a conference table on the basis of complete respect for the right of every people to decide its own destiny. The side declared resolutely against the policy of the blackmail and threats, of political, economic and other pressure on Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and other states of Caribbean Basin and Central America, condemned the United States interference in Salvador.

The USSR and Grenada confirmed their solidarity with peoples waging the struggle for national independence, for the liquidation of all forms of colonialism and racism. The sides resolutely demanded an immediate end to the aggression and withdrawal of Israeli forces from the territory of Lebanon.

The participants in the talks came out in favour of restructuring international economic relations on an equitable and democratic basis which would promote the progress of developing countries.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the talks believing that they were useful and will be promoting the development of fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Grenada.

Departure 31 July

LD311140 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Kiev July 31 TASS -- A party and government delegation of Grenada headed by chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement party, Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government Maurice Bishop today left the Soviet Union. The delegation was staying in the USSR on an official visit since July 26 at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government.

IZVESTIYA View

PM300821 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent Yevg. Bay dispatch: "The Grenadian People's Determination"]

[Excerpt] St. George's -- "We have every reason to strengthen our defense," (Brayan Miiks) [chief editor of the FREE WEST INDIAN] told me.

The government has irrefutable proof that the United States is nurturing plans for military intervention in Grenada. The training of mercenaries in Miami has recently been intensified, and the U.S. naval maneuvers in the Caribbean with a landing in Puerto Rico, which have now been held 2 years in succession, are essentially a rehearsal for a military invasion of three countries in the region: Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada."

The American authorities began a hostile policy toward Grenada immediately after M. Bishop's government acceded to power. There was a sharp increase in tension after Grenada resolutely opposed the U.S. attempts to prevent the strengthening of relations with socialist Cuba and evaluated those actions as interference in its internal affairs. Since then, Washington has mounted an hysterical campaign of intimidation and slander, distorting the processes taking place on the island. U.S. propaganda services are now strenuously spreading rumors about "Soviet and Cuban bases" that supposedly exist in Grenada and even about Grenada's threat to "U.S. vital interests."

"It will seem absurd to any sober-minded person that a small country with a population of 120,000 can threaten a major imperialist power," Unison Whiteman, Grenada's minister of foreign affairs and tourism, said in conversation with me. "It is clear that such rumors are spread to justify an aggressive policy against a country that is pursuing an independent course and that refuses to recognize Washington's 'right' to economic and political diktat in the region."

According to the minister, the United States has declared a real economic war on Grenada. It torpedoes any attempts by the European Common Market to assist Grenada in funding major economic projects such as, for example, the construction of a new international airport, and it tries to block loans from international financial organizations. Here the U.S. administration maintains with striking cynicism that the revolutionary transformations on the island are leading to the collapse of the Grenadian economy.

However, despite the blackmail and attempts to blockade Grenada, as well as the drop in world market prices for Grenada's main export products -- nutmegs, cocoa and bananas -- uncontested successes have been achieved in its economy in the past 3 years. The growth in construction alone reached 14.5 percent and there was a 20-percent increase in the volume of agricultural production. These achievements are the result of the well-thought-out and planned approach of the country's leadership to developing Grenada's economy and the result of the working people's mass participation in state affairs.

The socialist countries understand the problems of a young state which recently embarked on a path of independence. Trade, economic and political ties were established between the Soviet Union and Grenada soon after the victory of the 1979 revolution. Now you constantly see brand new Niva vehicles on Grenada's mountain roads and powerful Soviet Belarus tractors working in the island's plantations. Relations between our countries, which Grenadian Prime Minister M. Bishop has described as "very friendly, very warm," are strengthening yearly. The Soviet Union resolutely supports the country's policy based on the principles of nonalignemnt and aimed at strengthening peace and the people's security. The visit to the USSR that is just beginning of a Grenadian party and government delegation headed by Maurice Rupert Bishop, chairman of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government, opens a new page in the chronicle of our relations. The Soviet people express confidence that this visit will serve the cause of further strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between our countries.

KATUSHEV RELIEVED OF DUTIES, NAMED AMBASSADOR

LD301306 Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has appointed Konstantin Katushev as the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in the Republic of Cuba and relieved him of his duties of deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Konstantin Katushev was born in 1929 in Gorkiy region in the middle reaches of the Volga. An engineer by training, he became a party functionary in 1957. He worked as first secretary of the Gorkiy regional CPSU committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Lately he was deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Vitaliy Vorotnikov was relieved of his duties of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in the Republic of Cuba in connection with another assignment.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF JEWISH AUTONOMOUS OBLAST DEFENDED

PM301523 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian on 27 July carries on page 2 an 1,800-word article entitled "On the Banks of the Bira and the Bidzhan" by L. Shapiro, first secretary of the party committee of the Jewish Autonomous Oblast. The author describes the oblast as having "established a large industrial potential" in the 48 years of its existence, listing light-industrial, mining, power engineering, and machine building products among those supplied by it to the far east and other parts of the country. The author goes on to describe the oblast's construction and woodworking industries as "well-developed" and the oblast itself as having earned the title of "Khabarovskiy Kray's breadbasket."

Moving into the cultural sphere, the author dismisses the "slander" of "bourgeois, especially Zionist propaganda" that "there is no Jewish culture in the Soviet Union," citing the activities of professional and amateur groups and individuals, including prize winners in all-union cultural competitions. The article concludes by stressing the contribution made by professional and amateur artists to promoting the work of implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and party initiatives in general.

KIRILENKO ATTENDS MEETING ON RAIL WORKERS DAY

LD302216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Over half the world volume of rail transportation is carried out on our country's trunk routes. This fact was cited at a festive meeting in Moscow devoted to Rail Workers Day, this professional day which will be marked on Sunday. The presidium of the meeting included Comrade Kirilenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A report was delivered by Comrade Pavlovskiy, USSR minister of railways.

ALIYEV ATTENDS AZERBAIJAN POETRY FESTIVAL

LD301702 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Days of the poetry of Vagif, the great philosopher, scientist and man of letters of Azerbaijan have taken place in the Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast. Taking part in the poetry festival was Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

BRIEFS

AWARD FOR ADMIRAL -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Vice Adm (ret) Georgiy Nikitovich Kholostyakov the Order of the Red Star. This award is for service to the navy and in connection with his 80th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 1 Aug 82 LD]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 28-31 JUL REPORTED

LD020204 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 28-31 July. Times of broadcast are given in parentheses at the end of each item.]

28 July

Over 2,000 tons of grain from the new harvest have arrived in Moscow from the North Caucasus. During this navigation season over 400,000 tons of grain will be unloaded by dockers at the city's Yuzhniy Port. (0330 GMT)

Spring and grain crops occupy over 1.1 million hectares in Lithuania. The first stage of a large elevator has begun service in the town of Alytus. (0800 GMT)

In Nikolayevskaya Oblast grain has been cut from an area in excess of 70 percent of the area sown; nearly 1/2 has been threshed. Grain has now been cut over almost 1/2 the area in the Lower Volga Region -- more than 3.5 million hectares. This year the harvest is taking place in very difficult conditions. The machine operators are being hampered by rain; high winds have brought down the grain. Under these conditions a creative approach to the matter is very important on the part of the machine operators themselves. The use of silos in which to collect the grain has made it possible to reduce by 30 percent the number of vehicles needed to transport the grain which is immensely important because of the long distancesour grain must be sent. (1100 GMT)

Early grain and pulse crops have been cut on 100,000 hectares in Ulyanovskaya Oblast. (1300 GMT)

Grasses are being reaped on the 21 millionth hectare in Kazakhstan. Two-thirds of the hay-yielding pastures in the republic have already been reaped and grasses from these areas have been gathered and delivered to places for the wintering of cattle. Procurement of haylage is also in progress in the republic. Of the planned 2.7 million tons, a total of over 1.6 million tons has been stored for the winter. (1800 GMT)

29 July

The eastern zone of Altayskiy Kray has begun harvesting rye. The area exceeds 100,000 hectares. Winter rye and wheat will occupy 200,000 hectares. (0600 GMT)

Harvest time has come to Moscovskaya Oblast. A crop [not further specified] of up to 35 quintals per hectares has been grown in some areas. In Altayskiy Kray 1.5 million tons of hay, haylage and other fodders have been delivered. (1300 GMT)

30 July

Harvesting has begun in Tambovskaya Oblast in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Most southern rayons of the oblast have begun to cut rye and peas. The grain fields in Tambovskaya Oblast cover an area of 1.25 million hectares. Kurganskaya Oblast farms are harvesting winter rye. The crop occupies about 20,000 hectares here and is used mainly for fodder. This year, for the first time, individual farms have sown the high-yield chulpan cultivated by selectionists of Bashkirskaya ASSR. (0200 GMT)

Rostov farmers have delivered 1 million tons of grain. Tatarskaya ASSR farmers have started to deliver grain to the state. Kazakh farmers have started plowing for next year's crop. Some 20 million hectares of fallow land is to be prepared.(0430 GMT)

Winter rye is being harvested in Gorkoyskaya Oblast. New harvest grain is reaching the elevators in Grodnenskaya Oblast. Meanwhile, fodder procurement continues. Three rayons have laid in their entire winter reserve of hay with good to excellent quality hay. (0600 GMT)

Over 1.5 million tons of grain have reached state stores in the Kuban. This is mostly strong and nutritious varieties of winter wheat. (1000 GMT)

In Kurskaya Oblast, all rayons are now harvesting with 100,000 hectares, or 10 percent of the grain area, being cleared so far. (1100 GMT)

The harvest has begun in Tulskaya Oblast. Grain crops are to be gathered in from almost 1 million hectares. Grain has been flattened in almost all areas. In some areas it has been twisted by the wind. Combines are operating in large groups. (1530 GMT)

Farms in Moscovskaya Oblast have procured 1 million tons of hay after the first cutting of grasses, a record achievement for this year. (1630 GMT)

31 July

To date, 200,000 tons of grain have been delivered in Saratovskaya Oblast. To date, 100,000 tons of corn has been harvested in Uzbekistan. (0400 GMT)

Farmers of Doneskaya and Rostovskaya Obalst have started reaping a friendship field on the border of the two oblasts, with yields of 50 quintals per hectare. (1000 GMT)

It is a truism that rain falls during harvesting rather than when it is wanted. Kuybyshevskaya Oblast really needed rain in May and June but little fell -- sparsely. As a result, crops are not in a uniform condition. There is some good grain but most of it is stunted and sparse. Various methods are being used to harvest it to avoid loss of grain and straw; however, protracted rain is making things difficult. Equipment must be moved from farm to farm in order to harvest crops where the swaths have dried. Combines, specialists, farm managers and harvest organizers in Pestravkiy Rayon in the south of the oblast have been equipped with radio sets to help them deploy equipment in the best possible way. Kuybyshevskaya farmers intend to gather grain crops from the total area of 2 million hectares over the next 2 work weeks. (1100 GMT)

One million tons of grain have been delivered to elevators of Stavropolskiy Kray. (1500 GMT)

Grain harvesting has begun in Kirovskaya Oblast. The first 1,000 hectares of rye has been harvested in the southern rayons. (2005 GMT)

BRIEFS

BELORUSSIAN HARVEST -- Most rayons of Belorussia have started harvesting; reaping and ploughing are both in progress. To date, grain crops have been reaped from 200,000 hectares in Kurskaya Oblast. This is almost 20 percent of the total area. Harvest of corn for grain has started in Mariyskaya and Ashkhabadskaya Oblasts of Turkmenistan. Most farms have grown a good harvest. Irrigated areas are producing up to 70 quintals per hectare. [Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 1 Aug 82 LD]

MOLDAVIAN CROPS -- New grain crop varieties developed by Moldavian scientists are producing good harvests this year. Kishinevskaya corn and new varieties of grape, wheat and fodder crops developed by the Kishinev Agricultural Institute have been planted extensively on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Ritriospermum-103 winter wheat has been regionally tested for the first time this year. It is producing yields of up to 60 quintals of first-grade grain on unirrigated land. It has a stronger stalk; unlike mnay other varieties it was not flattened during the recent torrential rains. [Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 1 Aug 82 LD]